FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 075 *18 April 1985*

ALBANIA

More Condolences From Foreign Leaders, Parties B 1
Cambodian Leaders B 4
ZERI I POPULLIT Editorial on Hoxha Legacy [17 Apr] B 4

BULGARIA

Khristov Meets Romanian Counterpart in Ruse C 1
CPSU CC Delegation Pays Working Visit 8-13 April C 1
BCP Delegation Returns From Canadian CP Congress C 1
Briefs: Finnish Markka Trade Permitted C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Address on National Security Corps Day D 1
UK Press Coverage of Howe Visit Criticized D 2
[Zagar in Bratislava PRAVDA 16 Apr]
Bilak Interviewed on Foreign, Domestic Affairs D 3
[Malmo ARBETET]
Lenart Receives CPSU Central Committee Delegation D 6
Jakes Meets USSR Delegation Head at Brno Fair D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Mittag Visiting FRG for Talks With Businessmen E 1
Arrives at Hannover Fair E 1
Talks With Industrialists E 1
Interviewed With Industrialist E 2
Discusses Trade Prospects E 3
Meets Bundestag, Bavarian Heads E 4
Beginning of Berlin Offensive Commemorated E 4
GDR, USSR Army Rally E 4
Hoffmann, USSR's Zaytsev Speak E 5
Dohlus, LCY's Pozderac Discuss Bilateral Ties E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 Apr]
CPCZ's Pitra Discusses Agriculture With Leaders E 6
Meets With Felfe [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 Apr] E 6
Received by Honecker [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 Apr] E 7
Axen Buchenwald Speech Assails West's Imperialism E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Apr]
Honecker Telegram to FRG President Weizsaecker E 11
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 Apr]
Briefs: Seaport Traffic Double 1971 Rate E 11

HUNGARY

Assembly To Debate Warsaw Treaty Extension F 1
Recuperating Aczel's Lecture Read at Meeting F 1
Cooperation Protocol With Romania Signed F 1
Marothy Receives Gosstroy Chairman Bashilov F 2
Portuguese Foreign Minister Meets With Lazar F 2

Talks With Losonczi F 2
Signs Cooperation Agreement, Departs F 2

POLAND

Start of U.S.-Poland LOT Flights Announced G 1
Statistical Office Issues Jan-Mar Economic Report G 1
Details Given G 1
Jaruzelski Chairs Joint Government-PRON Meeting G 2
USSR Defense Minister Sokolov's Visit Reported G 3
Jaruzelski Receives Sokolov G 3
Visit Termed Fruitful G 3
Sokolov Returns to Moscow G 4
State Official Reviews Sejm Election Draft G 4
Crime Ruled Out in Case of Injured Priest G 5
Barcikowski Not 'Pleased' With Trade Unions G 5
[POLITYKA 13 Apr]
Czechoslovakia's Obzina Pays Official Visit G 6
Talks With Jaruzelski G 6
Concludes Visit [Prague] G 6
Army Daily Hails USSR Support Under 1945 Treaty G 7
Consultations With Austria on Visit Held G 7
Indonesian Economic Exchange Protocol Signed G 7
Jaruzelski, Jablonski Send Greetings to Hungary G 7
[TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Apr]
Daily Cites Weekly on Literary Subversion G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Apr]
'Astonishment' at Reagan Plan To Honor WW II Dead G 10
USSR's Demichev Attends Culture Days in Warsaw G 10
[cross-reference]

ROMANIA

Reportage on Visit of Ceausescu to Canada H 1
Meets Mulroney Again H 1
Meets Romanian Ethnic Group H 1
AEC President Gives Dinner H 1
Meets Canadian Businessmen H 2
Departs for Montreal H 2
Shortens Visit, Departs [AFP] H 2
Returns From Canada 18 April H 3
Nuclear Research Conducted by V. Ceausescu H 3
Nicu Ceausescu Addresses IYY Symposium H 4
Local Peoples Councils Elect Committees H 4
Bucharest Mayor Meets PRC Parliamentarians H 5
Dascalescu Receives CSSR Vice Premier Potac H 5
Economic Protocol Signed H 5
DPRK Embassy Celebrates Kim Il-song Birthday H 5
Dinca, Others Attend [SCINTEIA 13 Apr] H 5
Ceausescu Sends Greetings [SCINTEIA 14 Apr] H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal Budget Statistics for Jan-Mar Reported I 1
LCY Session Discusses Role of Religion I 1
Interest in Albanian Independence Viewed I 3
[Teslic in BORBA 13-14 Apr]
Book Seizure Confirms Anti-Yugoslav Stance I 4
[BORBA 17 Apr]

Farm Worker Sentenced for Hostile Propaganda	I 4
5-Year Sentence	I 4
Others Sentenced	I 4
GDR's Rauchfuss Holds Economic Cooperation Talks	I 5
Gracanin, Greek Air Force Chief Hold Talks	I 5
PCE Delegation Departs Following Talks	I 5
Ljubicic Speaks at Sid Anniversary Meeting	I 6
Croat War Veterans Meet, Elect New Chairman	I 9
Briefs: Vojvodina LC Presidium Proposal	I 10

MORE CONDOLENCES FROM FOREIGN LEADERS, PARTIES

AU171046 Tirana ATA in English 1010 GMT 17 Apr 85

["Parties and State and Political Personalities of the World Continue To Convey Condolences on the Death of Comrade Enver Hoxha" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 17 (ATA) -- The Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the CC of the PLA, and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers continue to receive messages from parties, heads of states, prime ministers, various organisations and political and social personalities in which they express their sincere condolences and the sentiments of sympathy on the death of the leader of the party and Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The message sent by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary People's Party of Laos, the Supreme People's Assembly and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos to the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania says:

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary People's Party of Laos, the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos express their sincere condolences the message on the passing away of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania.

Comrade Enver Hoxha was the founder and leader of the Party of Labour of Albania. He devoted all his life to the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggle for national liberation and to the wellbeing of the Albanian people. Comrade Enver Hoxha made a great contribution to the strengthening of the links of solidarity and friendship between our two countries, Albania and Laos.

On these moments of grief and mourning caused by the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, allow us to express our condolences to and share the grief with the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the Albanian people.

- The Magnificent Deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha - Great Example to the Peoples -

The message sent to Comrade Ramiz Alia by the chairman of the National Council of Revolution, president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, says among others:

With a very deep sorrow and grief we learned of the bitter news over the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

In this difficult test, I am charged by the people of Burkina Faso and by the National Council of the Revolution to convey to you, all the Albanian people and his family, the most painful and profound condolences. The cruel death suddenly detached Comrade Enver Hoxha from us at the moment when the progressive forces have directed their admiring glances and attention at Socialist Albania and its brilliant leadership.

We shall always preserve this so good and salvational deed not only for the Albanian people but also for all the peace-loving peoples fighting for justice.

The magnificent deed of Socialist Albania of Enver Hoxha is a great example for the peoples that fight for peace and justice, because it was closely linked with the struggle for freedom and independence, with the struggle against the exploiting classes, with the anti-fascist national liberation war, with the defence of the socialist homeland against the diabolic and hostile aims and plots of imperialists and their stooges, because it was closely linked with the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, with the abolishing of every kind of exploitation, with the construction of socialism and the establishment and consolidation of a steel alliance of the working class with the working peasantry and the other popular masses.

Please, Comrade President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, accept the expression of our sincere sympathy.

The homeland or death, we shall win.

- Support and Inspiration in the Struggle for Liberation -

The message sent to Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Carcani by the chairman of the Councils of State and Government of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruz, says:

In the name of the Cuban Government and people, we express to the Government and people, of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, our condolences over the death of the Albanian leader, Enver Hoxha.

Please transmit our condolences to the members of the family of the leader Enver Hoxha.

The telegram sent to Comrade Ramiz Alia by the president of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammed Ziaul Haq, says:

In the name of the Government and people of Pakistan as well as in my name I express to Your Excellency our profound condolences on the bitter death of Mr. Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania.

During his long period in leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania, the first secretary rendered invaluable services to his country and the Albanian people.

Together with the Albanian people we mourn over the loss of their brilliant leader.

Please, Your Excellency, transmit to his depressed family our sincere feelings.

The message sent to Comrade Ramiz Alia by the head of State Council of the People's Republic of Poland, Henryk Jablonski says:

On behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland and in my personal name I extend to you my deep condolences on the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The message sent to Comrade Ramiz Alia by the leader of Libyan revolution, Muammar al-Qadhdhafi says:

In my name and on behalf of the Libyan people we convey to you our most sincere condolences on the death of Mr. Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania.

Please transmit these condolences to the Albanian people and his family.

The message sent to the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania by the first Secretary and President of African National Unity of Zimbabwe (Patriotic Front) and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe Robert Gabriel Mugabe, says among others:

On behalf of the African National Unity of Zimbabwe (Patriotic Front), of the Government and the people of Zimbabwe as well as in my name I express my most profound sorrow over the tragic death of the founder and the great beloved leader of the Party of Labour of Albania.

Comrade Enver Hoxha will remain unforgettable as for his constant concern for the wellbeing of the working people of Albania and his hatred for every form of oppression, exploitation and subjugation of man by man. The support and inspiration he gave to the people of Zimbabwe during their struggle for liberation will be remembered for ever.

- Personality That Has Entered the History -

The message sent to Comrade Adil Carcani by the Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria Fred Sinowatz, writes:

In the name of the Federal Government of Austria, and in my name, please accept our sincere condolences on occasion of the death of his excellency, Enver Hoxha.

With his death Albania lost a personality, who determined the fate of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for some decades, and has entered in the history of Europe.

The message sent to Comrade Adil Carcani by the chairman of the Military Committee of National Revival, head of state, president of the Republic of Guinea, Colonel Lansana Conte, writes among others:

The Military Committee of the National Revival and the Government of the Republic of Guinea learned with deep grief of the grave loss that your country suffered with the death of his excellency, Mr. Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania.

We bow before the memory of this brilliant man, who during all his life remained loyal to the ideals of justice, peace and the liberation of the peoples. The people of Guinea and their government that have brilliant relations of friendship with the Albanian people and government feel very much this heavy shock for the friendly Albanian people.

The message sent to the Central Committee of the Party of Labour by the general secretary of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, Rashidi Kawawa, says:

With profound grief and pain we learned of the untimely death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania.

We appreciate the great contribution of Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head of the Party of Labour of Albania, to the development of the Albanian people, the defence of the independence of Albania and to the struggle of the oppressed and colonized peoples far and wide in the world.

We recall in particular his ceaseless attempts to carry forward the cause of socialism and to the struggle against social imperialism.

Therefore the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha was a great loss not only for the Albanian Communists and people but also for the Revoluntionary Party of Tanzania and the Tanzanian peoples, as well as for all those who keep aloft the banner of anti-imperialism, socialism and world progress.

Expressing our most profound grief, we together with you, are mourning over the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Cambodian Leaders

AU171945 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1845 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] A telegram addressed to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania and the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania from Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revoluntionary Party [KPRP], chairman of the Council of State of the PRK; Chea-Sim, chairman of the National Assembly and of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD]; and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, states:

The Central Committee of the KPRP, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the KUFNCD, and the people of the PRK learned with profound grief of the news of the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, distinguished leader of the Albanian people and beloved friend of the Cambodian people, has worked all his life for the construction of the country and the well-being of the Albanian people. At this sad moment, we share your grief with the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the government, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, and the bereaved family.

ZERI I POPULLIT EDITORIAL ON HOXHA LEGACY

AU170832 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 17 Apr 85

["The Ideal of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha Are Ever Lasting -- Editorial of ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 17 (ATA) Our entire people are experiencing the grave pain on the loss of the great leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in its editorial today. The people and party bid the last farewell to their glorious son with tears in their eyes and deep sorrow in their hearts. Never before have our people experienced such a great sorrow as this, never before has Albania shed so much tears. This profound grief is an expression of the boundless love of the people for the party, for its founder and leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. The district party committees and the Central Committee of the party have received thousands upon thousands of letters from workers, cooperativists, women and youngsters, from militarymen and students, veterans and school pupils, thousands upon thousands of poetries and verses composed, they are read at meetings, with each other, or are sent to the newspapers and radio television. Each word on line, every promise of our men to the party expresses their profound and utmost love.

For half a century Enver Hoxha thought of and worked for the people, lamented over their misfortunes, listened to them as their son and led them.

With the word of Comrade Enver Hoxha, with his wise thought, the people experienced only victories and Socialist Albania grew and strengthened. "For us the soldiers of the party, Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in his greeting on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland, there can be no greater satisfaction than this, when we see you, our people, masters of your own fate, happy, contented and free in a sovereign and independent Albania, in an Albania transformed into an impregnable fortress and with ceaseless socialist development". With this love for the people Enver Hoxha lived and worked, and for this the people has and will always have him in their hearts.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has departed from the party which he founded and devoted all his life, he has departed from the people whom he loved so much. But he left a great deed, with incalculable values for the present and coming generations. Fruit of this very great deed are the great victories we have attained, are the high peaks our socialist society has climbed are the roads that are opened, the clear perspectives towards the future.

Enver Hoxha appeared on the stage of the Albanian history when time needed him more than ever. He came as organizer of demonstrations and become their leader, as illegal with bombs in the belt, he came with the clarity of the great ideals of Marx and Lenin, under whose banner he united the devoted communists, founded a brave party whom he tempered in battles.

The whole life of Enver Hoxha was struggle, for the liberation of the country and the construction of the new Albania, for the progress of agriculture and industry, for their modernization, for the strengthening of the defence, for the creation and strengthening of our science, of our socialist art and culture. It was a struggle with the external and internal enemies, with their monstruous plots and traps to enslave the people, it was a struggle to make the lands fertile, to have "metallurgic" combine, Fierza and Koman hydropower stations, to have our beautiful songs and dances ... Over these 40 years, friends and enemies saw the vitality of our party, its courage and Marxist-Leninist spirit of principle, they knew the courage of Enver Hoxha to expose every enemy, they knew the strength of his thought in defence of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Only a leader as Enver Hoxha, could teach and temper the party overcoming unprecedented difficulties in history. Its resistance to the blockades and perfidious plots on the revisionists of different hues is unprecedented and for this the great merit belongs to the glorious leader of the party, Comrade Enver Hoxha. This fierce struggle is a component part of the life and revolutionary practice of our party, component part of the great deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Enver Hoxha always put the interests of the party above everything. Since the first November 8 until his heart stopped beating, for nearly 45 years, Enver Hoxha fought for a strong party with a steel Marxist-Leninist unity, pure in its content, ideologically and politically tempered, for a militant party with militant and revolutionary communists. Our people have experienced and are experiencing at every moment the transforming force of the ideas of the party, the unity of its ranks, the example and devotion, the embodiment of the interests of the people themselves, for their progress, higher well-being, the consolidation of the homeland. Be fighters for the line of the party, closely linked with the people, on the forefront of the struggle:

So did Enver Hoxha taught the communists, the homeland is not liberated by the others, socialism in our country cannot be built by the others, but with our blood, with our hands and sweat, so did Enver Hoxha taught the party and people. "Nothing can detach our party and people from these teachings," Comrade Ramiz Alia said at the funeral meeting in the capital, "There is no force that may divert them from the principled policy, from the policy of Enver Hoxha."

KHRISTOV MEETS ROMANIAN COUNTERPART IN RUSE

AU162143 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, met Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of the SR of Romania, in Ruse today. They reviewed the state and prospects of the development of trade cooperation in connection with the agreements reached by Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, the party and state leaders of the two countries. They assessed that cooperation is continuing to develop along ascending lines. The two ministers mapped out specific measures for the implementation of the valid agreements and for the signing of new agreements in order to expand the exchange of goods and production sharing for the period up to 1990. They also discussed opportunities for the further intensification of the work of the Dunay Bulgarian-Romanian joint trade enterprise. The two ministers signed a protocol on an additional exchange of goods for 1985 worth 100 million leva.

CPSU CC DELEGATION PAYS WORKING VISIT 8-13 APRIL

AU131844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] A working group of the CPSU Central Committee visited our country from 8 through 13 April 1985. The group was headed by Vladislav Korzhov, secretary of the Leningrad Obkom. The delegation was briefed on the experience of the BCP in the field of educational-ideological work in places of residence. The working group talked with the Ideological Policy Department of the BCP Central Committee, the Fatherland Front National Council, and the Sofia city party committee. The delegation visited Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, and Gabrovo Okrugs, as well as rayon, municipal, and plant party committees and basic BCP organizations in various enterprises. It also visited local committees of the Fatherland Front and local libraries.

The working group of the CPSU was received by Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, who briefed the guests on the chief tasks of ideological work of the BCP and on the activities connected with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism, and on preparations for the 13th BCP Congress.

BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CANADIAN CP CONGRESS

AU151714 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] On 15 April, the BCP delegation led by Konstantin Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department, returned from Canada, where it took part in the 26th Congress of the Canadian Communist Party.

BRIEFS

FINNISH MARKKA TRADE PERMITTED -- An alteration in the payments agreement between Finland and Bulgaria was approved through an exchange of notes on Friday. The alteration means that in the mutual trade between the two countries, instead of the dollar, the Finnish markka will begin to be used as the payment currency. At the same time, the credit limit and payment times are extended. The changes will take effect the beginning of April. [Text] [Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 24 Mar 85 p 13]

HUSAK ADDRESS ON NATIONAL SECURITY CORPS DAY

LD171056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received today at Prague Castle a delegation of members of the National Security Corps and the Border Guard; servicemen of the Ministry of the Interior; and civilian employees in connection with the 40th anniversary of the founding of the National Security Corps.

Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior, who headed the delegation, reviewed the 40 years of struggle of the National Security Corps in defense of the national and democratic revolution against internal and external enemies. He noted that under the leadership of the CPCZ, the National Security Corps has emerged victorious from all decisive class battles. Above all, it is able to successfully carry out its tasks in the implementation of the security policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state because the leading role of the CPCZ is consistently applied in its activities and its close links with the working class and all the working people are being strengthened. He observed that the National Security Corps is, in class terms, a solid, politically mature, and professionally well-trained instrument of power of the socialist state that is capable of successfully fulfilling the current demanding tasks in protecting our society against the subversive activities of imperialist states' intelligence services and their direct and indirect assistants at home, and against the criminal and other punishable activities of internal antisocial elements.

In conclusion, Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior, thanked the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government, and Comrade Gustav Husak personally for the attention given the National Security Corps. He assured them that members of the National Security Corps, the Border Guards, and the Ministry of the Interior forces will continue to spare no effort in fulfilling the tasks ensuing for the corps from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade Gustav Husak greeted those present on behalf of the Party Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, the federal government, and himself, and congratulated all the members of the National Security Corps, the Border Guards, the Ministry of the Interior forces, civilian employees, and the public security auxiliary guard on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the National Security Corps.

The past 40 years of the existence of the National Security Corps, Comrade Gustav Husak went on to say, have confirmed the importance of its role and position in society. From its inception, the corps has reliably protected the interests of the Czechoslovak working people and the security of our state. For this reason, the proclamation of 17 April as National Security Corps Day is an expression of appreciation for the services rendered by its members to the cause of socialism.

Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized the efforts of all the components of the National Security Corps in protecting the socialist system and praised the meritorious and selfless work of those members of the corps who stood by it in its infancy in difficult conditions, who helped to create its revolutionary and combat traditions in fierce class battles, as well as those who are currently continuing this valuable work. He paid tribute to the members of the National Security Corps who gave their lives in the service to the people and the state, in the protection of the border, and in the struggle against crime.

In the current complex international situation, Comrade Gustav Husak went on to emphasize, questions of the defense and security of our country and of the entire socialist community are emphatically coming to the fore. For this reason, we attach great importance to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries to stop the arms race in space and on earth and to thwart the plans of world imperialism to disrupt the military equilibrium. In the interests of improving the international atmosphere, we welcome the latest peace initiative of the Soviet Union contained in the recent speech of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to suspend the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Just as everywhere else, Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized further, the new tasks of and demands made on the National Security Corps are growing. It is necessary to place emphasis on enhancing the efficiency and quality of work, exercising exacting supervision and evaluation of results in all its components. It is absolutely necessary to continue to guard our system, socialist property, public law and order, the rights and freedoms of the citizens, the security of our republic, and the inviolability of its borders vigilantly and conscientiously. The fundamental prerequisite for this is the deepening of the close links between members of the National Security Corps and our working people, the perfecting of the former's professional and political training, knowledge and strict observance of socialist legality in their work, and the constant strengthening of their moral and political standards.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak wished members of the National Security Corps much success in their responsible work for the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

UK PRESS COVERAGE OF HOWE VISIT CRITICIZED

AU171156 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 85 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the "Word on the Events" column: "A Two-Faceted Mission?"]

[Text] Last week, Sir Geoffrey Howe, British foreign secretary, paid official visits to three socialist countries -- the GDR, the CSSR, and the PPR. The official British reason for this trip was the endeavor to improve and deepen relations with the socialist countries and to expand economic cooperation and cultural contacts with them.

We in our country welcomed these goals, since relations between Czechoslovakia and Britain have a rich history and tradition, and it is our sincere wish to revive them, as no British foreign secretary had visited Czechoslovakia for the past 20 years. If periods of stagnation emerged in the past, they were never caused by us, nor were we to blame for them. In 1982, all legal property issues were resolved, too, so that there were no longer any controversial points in our mutual relations. We understood the British minister's visit -- and this was also stressed by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs -- as an expression of the bilateral will to reopen, after a rather long intermission, the political dialogue between the two countries on the level of ministers of foreign affairs.

Even though our views differ in analyzing the causes of the current deterioration of the international situation, the declarations of leading British representatives indicate that they are interested in improving the situation and in averting the danger of war. Although the British Government proudly professes allegiance to Reagan's militarist policy, from time to time dissenting voices have resounded from London. Last time it was Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe himself, who did not identify himself with Reagan's "star wars" program, cast doubts on it, and in this sense called it "the Maginot line of the 21st century," on which resources would be uselessly squandered.

For this Howe received a reprimand from Washington, but also the approval of the peace-loving public.

The British bourgeois press had already heralded Howe's trip to the socialist countries by warning that he should not acknowledge this statement, and that he should explain it as being an "erroneous interpretation." That very same press even advised him how to behave in the socialist countries, above all in broaching the issue of "human rights," freedoms, and democracy. One certainly cannot expect anything else from the bourgeois London newspapers, as they are not concerned with improving relations with the socialist countries, but the reverse. That is also why the majority of British journalists accompanying Secretary Howe did not devote their attention to his official talks with the Czechoslovak representatives, but constantly insisted on getting at some kind of "truth about human rights."

It is a paradox that human rights were being insisted upon by journalists from those countries in which those rights are being clearly violated. Should not such papers as the DAILY TELEGRAM or DAILY EXPRESS devote themselves far more intensively to human rights in Northern Ireland? Or to the rights of the miners, or of the more than 3-million-man army of unemployed in Britain? But no, their reporters prefer to search for individuals in the socialist countries who call themselves dissidents, but who in reality represent no one. The British newspaper reader was to gain the impression that Howe had not come to Czechoslovakia with a mission in his capacity as secretary of foreign affairs, but to fan imaginary disputes known solely to the bourgeois press in the West. Did the press do this to produce the impression of a two-faceted mission?

In fact, Secretary Howe somewhat succumbed to the pressure of the British press and did broach the issues of human rights in Berlin, Prague, and Warsaw. In all these places he received the same answer: We do not have any problems here as regards those issues. If the West thinks that the problem of human rights is the "weakness" of the socialist countries, it is very much in error. We in Czechoslovakia have certainly ensured these rights far better than Britain has. But they know this very well anyway; they only think that one can meddle in this sphere, and that this in particular can be used to work on the dissatisfaction of their own people at hime, who have no possibility of checking what is or is not.

Despite all this, we believe that the visit of British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe has also been useful, particularly in that he heard from our top representatives that we are firmly resolved to defend peace and prepared to seriously cooperate for mutual advantage with countries with a different social system.

BILAK INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

LD180525 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has given an interview in Goteborg to (Kurt Karlson), editor of ARBETET, the Swedish Social Democratic daily.

On the subject of the 40th anniversary of the liberation from Hitlerite fascism, Comrade Vasil Bilak emphasized that the people of the whole world should remember with great piety and respect the living and the dead, all those who fought against fascism. They should recall that at the crucial moment common sense triumphed and the anti-Hitlerite coalition was set up.

This could also serve as an example in our times, when the world is threatened with the deadly danger of nuclear war, he said.

On the subject of the disinformation campaign launched around Czechoslovak Nobel Prize winner Jaroslav Seifert, Comrade Vasil Bilak stated that disinformation, half-truths, and lies predominated in the Swedish news media, and not just the Swedish media, with respect to Czechoslovakia. What was said and written about Jaroslav Seifert was only one example of disinformation, he said. Vasil Bilak expressed his firm conviction that all those who spread lies about Jaroslav Seifert were more surprised at the awarding of the Nobel Prize to him than people in Czechoslovakia. This was further proven by their mad scramble to get hold of some information about him. They wanted to know who he was, what he had written, and, above all, what his antisocialist record was. There was a great deal of speculation on the subject of Jaroslav Seifert and his civic attitudes. For a long time he had been the target of manipulation, but in the end he did not allow himself to be misused, and in good time dissociated himself from hostile plans to turn him against the people. His works were and continue to be published in Czechoslovakia in large editions. The slander spread by the Western news media was an affront not only to the Nobel Prize winner and to Czechoslovakia, but also to the Swedish committee that awards the Nobel Prizes.

In reply to the Swedish journalist's question about medium-range missiles, Comrade Vasil Bilak emphasized that the socialist countries have sought to end the arms race throughout the postwar period.

The United States thwarted the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles and has begun siting first strike missiles on the territory of the FRG targeted on Czechoslovakia, he said. The United States is trying to achieve military superiority at any price in order to be able to dictate its will to the socialist states, and subsequently, to the rest of the world. Its hatred of socialism and communism is a hatred of the Soviet Union because it presents the main obstacle to its hegemonistic appetites, Bilak said. It is making no great secret of its preparations for an annihilating first strike.

Or it is perhaps normal that the most reactionary forces of U.S. imperialism claim the right to threaten the Soviet Union with destruction and claim that the Soviet Union must reckon with the death of its state. Crude and dangerous language is used with respect to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Bilak said the Soviet Union, together with the other Warsaw Pact member-states, has put forward so many peace proposals that they would make a book. Unfortunately, as a rule, these proposals are hushed up in the West, or their meaning is distorted.

Which policy is more sensible? The American policy to arm, negotiate, threaten, arm again on earth and in space, even to transform heaven into hell...

Or the Soviet policy to negotiate, impose a moratorium on the production of space weapons, build up trust, freeze both Soviet and U.S. strategic offensive arms, halt the deployment of missiles, keep curbing the arms race right up to the complete destruction of nuclear weapons, and utilize space to enrich peaceful life on earth?

It has often been claimed that the United States was the first to possess the atom bomb and did not use it. Anyone who wants to know, knows that this is not true, Comrade Vasil Bilak added. The United States used the bomb when the outcome of the war had already been decided. The destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was to serve testing the nuclear weapon on people and, above all, to intimidate the world.

Using it against the Soviet Union was unthinkable at the time. At that time, the United States did not have enough bombs to destroy the Soviet Union, and the world and the American people would not have understood why atom bombs had to be dropped on an ally who had made the greatest sacrifices in the struggle against the common enemy and on a people whom U.S. President Roosevelt had described only a short time before as a symbol of the fearless spirit of peoples. For this reason, public opinion had to be

manipulated and Moscow had to be turned into a bogey. Has the hysteria of McCarthyism been forgotten? The claim that socialism is likewise seeking to destroy capitalism is deliberately put forth and does not correspond to the truth. Can you cite a single example of a socialist government or a representative of a socialist state seeking to destroy the United States, Great Britain, or another socialist country? You will not find anything so absurd.

We believe that the world is moving toward socialism, Bilak said. This is no fatalism. It follows from the fact that the people of all countries want a better life and will work toward this aim. The capitalist world does not believe this. Should there be war for this reason? Time will teil. We want peace, not war. The socialist countries favor the destruction of all nuclear weapons -- others and their own.

In answer to another question by the Swedish journalist (Kurt Karlson) on the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968, Comrade Vasil Bilak recalled "the Lesson From the Crisis Development Within the Party and Society after the 13th CPCZ Congress" in which the main causes and various matters connected with the Czechoslovak crisis are summarized. It is a scientific analysis that cannot be discredited by any enemy attempts. Every historian who strives for a truthful clarification of the 1968 events will draw truth and understanding from this source. The intentions and goals of the counterrevolution in our country were similar to those in Hungary in 1956, only the tactical approach was different and adapted to Czechoslovak conditions.

In order to hoodwink the braod masses of Czechoslovak people for whom socialism had become the goal of life, the reaction did not come out against socialism, but for its so-called improvement.

Comrade Vasil Bilak emphasized that our political system is widely democratic. It includes the main classes and social groups, political parties, and social organizations united in the National Front. There are four other political parties in Czechoslovakia that have their deputies at all levels of elected organs. The principle rooted in the Constitution that the people rule themselves is not just a phrase, but a law that is fulfilled.

On the question of human rights, Vasil Bilak stated that the way in which it is put forward in the United States is a big fraud. They have invented it as a tool of demagogy, he said. It is a simple effort to cover up the inhumanity of their own system of exploitation. Do the black inhabitants of South Africa have the right to govern their own country? Do the Palestinians have the right to a homeland? Why do millions of people sleep without a roof over their heads; why don't they have the right to free education, free medical services, a piece of bread? Does a man have the right to work, to live with dignity, and not to be left to charity? How come millions of people cannot implement these rights?

Vasil Bilak emphasized that the human right is the right to a dignified life without exploitation and degradation. He pointed out that history has not recorded a social system that gives greater rights than those already provided today by the socialist system.

On the possibilities of travel abroad on vacation or for entertainment, Comrade Vasil Bilak said that every year 5 to 6 million people travel from Czechoslovakia, and that there are 750,000 business trips. He added: We do not deny that the hard currency question causes certain problems for us. We cannot take out loans for travel, but must earn money for them. If we compare ourselves with the richest capitalist country, then about 37 percent of Americans should go outside the United States on vacation, while only 7 or 8 percent go abroad at the moment.

Comrade Vasil Bilak emphasized that there is no unemployment in Czechoslovakia. People do not suffer poverty and do not know social insecurity. Education is free and available to all. Many capitalist countries buy and syphon off brains. It is well known how this damages the majority of developing countries and what losses it causes them, he said. Therefore, I do not see why we should support emigration. Capitalism does not want to help socialism, but to harm it. More and more people are convinced of this at home, he said.

Comrade Vasil Bilak then answered in detail how the CPCZ can cooperate with the social democratic parties of Western Europe, for example in Sweden. He emphasized that we have good relations with many social democratic parties. The CPCZ is prepared to cooperate with everyone who is for peace, for the happiness of man, for understanding between nations. We are divided by our approach to the scientific world view, but today we must primarily work for joining forces to preserve peace and life on earth. After a nuclear war, there would be no political parties or ideas and there would be nothing left of human civilization other than the wrecks and remains of savages.

The Swedish journalist (Kurt Karlson) noted that Czechoslovakia has a positive attitude toward the proposal by Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme to create a nuclear-free corridor through Europe. At the same time, he asked how Czechoslovakia could help the Swedish Government to bring the implementation of this corridor closer.

Vasil Bilak emphasized that Czechoslovakia supports the proposal for the creation of a nuclear free zone and is prepared to give full support to Olof Palme's proposals. Whether this will take place is in the hands of the NATO countries, and particularly the United States. That is where one needs to appeal.

When asked by the editor of the Swedish Social Democratic paper ARBETET how it will be possible to improve Czechoslovak-Swedish relations, Comrade Vasil Bilak emphasized that the most effective method of achieving an improvement in mutual relations is goodwill on both sides.

LENART RECEIVES CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD180930 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received a study delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Boris Pashkov in Bratislava today. In a cormadely conversation, they discussed the growth of labor productivity with a view to increasing the efficiency and improving the performance of both countries' economies.

In the afternoon, the Soviet delegation visited the Slovnaft enterprise in Bratislava. The guests inquired about the forms of remuneration used at the enterprise, the training of specialists, and the organization of labor.

JAKES MEETS USSR DELEGATION HEAD AT BRNO FAIR

LD171014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met the head of the Soviet Government delegation to the International Consumer Goods Fair in Brno today.

Comrade Jakes held talks with Viktor Ivanov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, on the further development of reciprocal exchanges of consumer goods between the two countries this year and during the next 5-year plan.

MITTAG VISITING FRG FOR TALKS WITH BUSINESSMEN

Arrives at Hannover Fair

LD171000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0935 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Hannover, 17 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, arrived in Hannover today. He visited GDR combines and enterprises exhibiting at the Hannover fair, which opened on Tuesday.

In the course of his visit to the fair, Guenter Mittag will have talks with well-known German concerns and firms, including representatives from Krupp GMBH, the Mannesmann concern and the Salzgitter-AG.

Talks With Industrialists

LD172059 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Hannover, 17 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, visited Hannover Fair 1985, which opened on Tuesday. During his visit, Guenter Mittag will hold talks and gather information about opportunities for the further development of trade and economic relations between the GDR and the FRG. In a statement handed to the press during his visit to the fair, Guenter Mittag emphasized the GDR's position that mutually beneficial economic and trade relations are at the same time an important factor in stabilizing overall relations between both German states in accordance with the Basic Treaty. "The GDR," continues the statement, which was received with great attention in Hannover, "will do everything possible to this end through constructive political dialogue and the strengthening of cooperation between nations, in accordance with the position stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, that there is nothing more important than to banish the danger of a nuclear inferno and to secure peace."

The most recent peace initiatives presented by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev open a unique chance for peace that must not be thrown away, the press statement emphasizes.

Guenter Mittag, who is accompanied by a member of the GDR Council of Ministers, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, and a group of experts, was welcomed Wednesday morning at Hannover-Langenhagen Airport by representatives of the Lower Saxony government. Also present was the head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt.

Immediately afterwards, Guenter Mittag visited the central pavilion of the GDR, which is taking part in the fair for the 23d time this year. Twenty-five combines, 14 foreign trade enterprises, 3 consulting enterprises, and the Central Office for Licence Trade prove with their attractive range of products at the fair, the strength of the GDR's the socialist economy and its continuing stable and dynamic growth.

In accordance with the profile of the Hannover fair, the GDR offerings are concentrating on new and further developments in the field of electrical engineering-electronics, heavy machinery, plan construction, and technical consumer goods. With their quality products, the combines are showing their further increased ability to react rapidly and flexibly to the new demands of world markets by rapid processing of the latest scientific-technological knowledge.

In the course of his visit to the fair, Guenter Mittag visited the exhibits of Mannesmann AG, Salzgitter AG and Friedrich Krupp GMBH. In talks with the leading representatives from these firms, Guenter Mittag emphasized that relations between the GDR and the FRG have developed steadily since the signing of the 1973 Basic Treaty. The reciprocal trade and economic relations are of benefit to both sides and are capable of being further expanded.

This point of view was shared by well-known representatives from FRG major industrial concerns. Thus the executive chairman of Mannesmann AG, Prof Dr Franz Josef Weisweiler, emphasized his interest in the expansion of trade with GDR enterprises. The stable and steady business relations with the CEMA countries, he said, are very important for Mannesmann. The interlocutors further explored the opportunities for increasing reciprocal deliveries and discussed corresponding measures.

The executive chairman of Salzgitter AG, Ernst Pieper, expressed his satisfaction that steady growth has been achieved in the economic relations of the Salzgitter group with the GDR and the other CEMA member states. The plant orders and slabbing mill orders from the GDR have especially improved the employment situation and increased use of the Salzgitter group's facilities. Ernst Pieper emphasized the willingness of the concern's executive committee to more fully utilize purchase opportunities in the GDR.

The chairmen of the Supervisory Council of the Friedrich Krupp GMBH, Dr H. C. Berthold Beitz, told Guenter Mittag about the firm's intention to expand trade relations with GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines. The necessary discussions to this end are to be held with GDR representatives in Hannover. Berthold Beitz clearly expressed his support for a continuation of the trade and economic relations between the FRG and the GDR on an equal and mutually beneficial basis and emphasized the necessity of keeping this trade free of any disturbance.

In a talk Guenter Mittag held with the economics minister of Lower Saxony, Birgit Breuel, it was noted that particularly large-, medium-, and small-sized Lower Saxony enterprises have been involved in the steady development of economic relations between the GDR and the FRG. On the basis of equality and mutual benefit there are opportunities for the continuation of these relations. This serves peace and stability in the relations between both states.

On Wednesday afternoon, Guenter Mittag and his entourage traveled on to Bonn. The delegation was welcomed at Cologne-Bonn Airport by State Secretary in the Federal Economics Ministry Dr Dieter Von Wuerzen.

Interviewed With Industrialist

DW172016 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Interview with Dr Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Dr Berthold Beitz, chairman of the Friedrich Krupp GMBH board of directors, by unidentified reporter in Hannover on 17 April -- recorded]

[Text] [Questioner] What part should economic relations play for the overall relations between the two German states?

[Mittag] Economic relations are very important for overall relations.

I want to emphasize that the inviolability of borders and securing of all countries' sovereignty and integrity under the existing borders was stressed at a meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl in March this year. This forms the basis for securing peace, and it means that this position -- as it was jointly agreed upon in a press communique -- is being expressed so that war will never again emanate from German soil, so that peace must emanate from German soil, and so that trade relations will naturally be embedded there. We hope that trade relations develop in this spirit.

[Question] Dr Beitz, what importance do you attribute to trade with the GDR? How do you assess the GDR's significance as a business and trade partner for your enterprise?

[Beitz] It is of very great importance. We attach great importance to it and, as you know, those of us involved with the economy have maintained these relations for a very long time, maybe even somewhat longer than the politicians. We are very glad that this will be corroborated and consolidated by Minister Mittag's visit to Bonn now. This is very important for our economy.

Discusses Trade Prospects

LD180837 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1742 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn, 17 Apr (ADN) -- During his tour of the Hannover fair, Guenter Mittag replied to journalists' questions. In reply to a question on what part economic relations should play in overall relations between the two German states, Guenter Mittag said: "The significance of economic relations for overall relations is great. At this year's March meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl, the inviolability of borders and respect for the sovereignty and integrity of all countries within their existing borders were described as fundamental conditions for peace. This was contained in the published joint statement, which also said that never again must war begin from German soil. Trade relations are naturally embedded in these fundamental questions. We are in favor of them developing in this spirit."

Asked about the annual rates of increase in trade between the GDR and the FRG of 8 percent each, and the prospects for development this year, Guenter Mittag replied: I think that this development will continue. Talks at the fair show that on the FRG side, as on the GDR side, there is a desire to further develop normal trade and economic relations to mutual advantage."

Of course, there are certain difficulties, Guenter Mittag said in reply to a further question, for example, in particular, questions involving price controls and the imposition of quotas. But Guenter Mittag did not want to go into this in detail. This is something the responsible organs should discuss.

Asked about the subject of compensation, Guenter Mittag said: "In all countries, trade takes place to a certain extent on the basis of offset deals. The major part of trade between the two German states involves reciprocal business. Therefore, I believe, no one here has occasion to emphasize offset deals in particular.

Asked about cooperation in third markets, he noted that this possibility exists. However, it always depends on what projects are involved and what conditions prevail in individual countries. The decision could then be made as to whether participation could take place or not.

A further question concerned the so-called Cocom list and whether it would play a part in the talks in Bonn. Guenter Mittag replied: "We work according to the principle that trade must develop freely, that all obstacles will be removed.

We are in favor of peaceful trade, the development of relations, and, in general, of securing peace in the world."

Asked about the concrete results of his talks with FRG concerns at the Hannover fair, Guenter Mittag said: "With all three enterprises that we visited there have been concrete results. Of course, we do not have our business books here. What is certain, however, is that both sides have said trade should develop further to mutual advantage."

Another question was on his expectations for spectacular contracts at the fair. Guenter Mittag replied: "One should not always dress these things up in such big words. What is important is that we are negotiating here calmly and cooly to mutual advantage, and are doing business. I think this will be good for both sides."

Replying to a question on whether it would further the expansion of economic relations if the swing [interest-free credit facility provided by the FRG to the GDR for intra-German trade] were increased, Guenter Mittag said: "That can certainly be good for the FRG, as well as for the GDR. But I would like to say just one thing: If conditions are attached to the swing, as currently suggested in several FRG newspapers, then that person or those persons can forget it. Only economic questions and a desire to develop trade to mutual advantage are involved here.

The chairman of the board of Friedrich Krupp GMBH, Dr H.C. Berthold Beitz, replied to a question on the significance trade with the GDR has to his firm: "Very great. We attach great value to expanding relations -- and as you know, we have done so for a long time, perhaps even before these political events. We are very pleased that Dr Mittag is to confirm and reinforce this in Bonn. This is very important for our economy."

Meets Bundestag, Bavarian Heads

LD180844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn, 17 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag met Philipp Jenninger, president of the FRG Bundestag, for an exchange of political views in Bonn on Wednesday.

Also on Wednesday, Guenter Mittag held talks in Bonn with the minister president of Bavaria and chairman of the CSU, Franz Josef Strauss. Dr Gerhard Beil and Ambassador Ewald Moldt participated in the talks.

BEGINNING OF BERLIN OFFENSIVE COMMEMORATED

GDR, USSR Army Rally

LD161333 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Citizens from Oder Bezirk are meeting on the Seelow Heights today with members of the Soviet Army and the GDR Armed Forces for a ceremonial rally. They are commemorating the beginning of the offensive against Berlin, with which the Red Army initiated the final defeat of Hitlerite fascism exactly 40 years ago. In the course of the day, the redesigned memorial to the liberation will be reopened in the historic place.

Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Soviet Armed Forces in the GDR, today recalled that even in the last days of the war, more than 100,000 Soviet soldiers sacrificed their lives to pave the way to peace, democracy, and socialism for many European peoples.

Hoffmann, USSR's Zaytsev Speak

LD171032 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2101 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpt] To mark the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the attack on Berlin, and in commemoration of the Soviet soldiers killed in the operation, a mass rally was held this evening on Seelow Heights. Our correspondent Friedel Sacher reports from the rally.

[Sacher] An impressive commemorative event and a demonstration of the will for peace is coming to an end this evening at this historic spot. Early on the morning of 16 April 1945 the attack on Seelow Heights marked the beginning of the Red Army's Berlin operation, the last great World War II battle in Europe. Today, 40 years later Seelow Heights is bedecked with flags; the light of hundreds of torches illuminates the liberation memorial; and searchlights form a dome of light. Over 6,000 inhabitants of Seelow Kreis and the bezirk town of Frankfurt/Oder gathered for this rally to mark the 40th anniversary of beginning of the Berlin operation. They welcomed the USSR ambassador to the GDR, Vyacheslav Kochemasov; member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, Army General Heinz Hoffmann; and Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

We are standing on the site of one of those numerous, bitter battles, full of sacrifice, which the glorious Soviet Army fought in World War II in order to liberate its homeland, the peoples of Europe, and our people, too, from fascist barbarity, Heinz Hoffmann said. He continued:

[Begin Hoffmann recording] The statement by the gereral secretary of our party, Comrade Erich Honecker, that the foundation of our state were laid in the battles of the Greek Patriotic War, is valid for those months of spring 1945 in the full sense of the word. The liberation of our people and the smashing of Hitlerite fascism and its Wehrmacht, for which the Soviet people made the greatest sacrifices and achieved the greatest victories, was the starting point for everything our people subsequently achieved under the leadership of the party of the working class and what we have created in the spirit of progress and peace for a happy and secure future for people.

Since then, there has been no stage in the development of our country that could have occurred without the friendly advice and fraternal assistance of our Soviet comrades, without the ever closer cooperation of our two states, peoples, and armies. This friendship has deep roots. [Words indistinct] Full of respect, we bow before those 20 million Soviet citizens who were murdered by the fascists or who fell in the heroic struggle against fascism. At the same time, today we demonstrate our determination to never again allow what happened then. Never again must war, which under present-day conditions would lead to an unimaginable catastrophe, emanate from German soil.

On this historic spot we proclaim our will to cherish the class and arms alliance with the USSR and its glorious Army. With the USSR forever, and never again otherwise -- this is for the people of the GDR and its soldiers the decisive legacy of the day of liberation, of 8 May 1945. Peace in mankind's most precious possession, and to safeguard it and do our utmost to strengthen our homeland, our socialist state, and our fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries we are prepared at all times [words indistinct]. This is our most important commitment on the 40th anniversary of victory and liberation. [end recording]

[Sacher] Mikhail Zaytsev then spoke. He paid tribute to the struggle by German antifascists and spoke about the USSR's latest peace initiative.

[Begin Zaytsev recording in Russian fading into German translation] Today is a special day.

Forty years ago, on 16 April 1945, at 0300 central European time, thousands of Soviet soldiers rose up at this historic place in the light of dozens of searchlights for the attack on Seelow Heights. Comrade, the most important lesson of war is that one must fight against war before it breaks out. At the CPSU Central Committee's Extraordinary Plenum in March, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, said the following: We will strictly follow the course of the Leninist policy of peace and peaceful coexistence. The USSR always answers goodwill with goodwill, trust with trust. But, everyone should know that we will never abandon the interests of our homeland and its allies.

The will of the entire Soviet people is expressed in these clear and exact words, as are the thoughts and feelings of every Soviet citizen and every member of the Armed Forces. The NATO strategists should realize that it is not weakness that stands behind our commitment to peace but a belief in our own strength and our ability to deliver a devasting rebuff to any aggressor. [end recording]

[Sacher] That was Mikhail Zaytsev, who took part in the Berlin operation 40 years ago.

DOHLUS, LCY'S POZDERAC DISCUSS BILATERAL TIES

AU171527 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 15 April, Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met with a delegation of the LCY Central Committee, led by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, at the Central Committee house in Berlin.

During the lively exchange of views on experiences and topical tasks related to the leadership activity of the two parties and the active work of the communists in the enterprises, mass organizations, and state organs, the interlocutors stressed the fine tradition of exchanges of delegation visits and experiences between the SED Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee, which benefits both parties and thus helps to strengthen socialism in the world and secure peace.

Horst Dohlus gave an account of the tasks and results in preparation for the 11th SED Congress on the basis of the ninth Central Committee session and the speech given by Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker before the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships. Preparations for the party congress, he said, make greater demands on the fighting strength of the party and on its firm, trustful affinity with the entire GDR people. Hamdija Pozderac reported on the activities in the SFRY in preparation for the 13th LCY Congress.

Participating in the talks was Lubomir Majeric, SFRY ambassador to the GDR.

CPCZ'S PITRA DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE WITH LEADERS

Meets With Felfe

AU172041 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 15 April talks began at the Central Committee house between Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee at the head of a party delegation.

An extensive exchange of views and experiences on topical aspects of building developed socialist society in the two fraternal countries took place during the conference. In the forefront were questions related to the leadership activities of the two parties in preparation for the 11th SED Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress, particularly in agriculture and in accelerated application of the findings of science and technology for intensifying agricultural production. Both interlocutors came out in favor of further deepening cooperation between the SED and CPCZ in order to solve the tasks connected with all this.

Participating in the talks, which were conducted in a cordial and constructive atmosphere, were Helmut Semmelmann, head of the Agricultural Department of the SED Central Committee, and Pavel Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR.

In the afternoon, the delegation was welcomed during a working visit to the GDR Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and the Foodstuffs Industry by Dr Wilhelm Cesarz, state secretary and first deputy minister.

Received by Honecker

AU171511 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, on Monday received Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, for a friendly talk. Frantisek Pitra conveyed the cordial greetings of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the CSSR, which were just as cordially returned by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker informed his guest about the successful advance of the GDR in completing the tasks adopted by the 10th party congress and the Ninth SED Central Committee session. The convening of the 11th SED Congress has touched off a new broad movement of work initiatives among the GDR working people, he said. Even under the extreme weather conditions of the first months of this year, outstanding achievements were scored in socialist competition. They constitute at the same time a worthy contribution to the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people. The GDR people are celebrating it in the spirit of close affinity with the USSR, as a joint holiday of the fraternal socialist countries.

Erich Honecker characterized the latest proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and the unilateral moratorium on deployment of intermediate-range missiles and other countermeasures in Europe announced by him as an exemplary expression of the constructive peace policy of the USSR, a peace policy aimed at ending the arms race. It is necessary to make every effort to ensure that mankind is spared a nuclear inferno, Honecker said.

Bilateral cooperation between the GDR and CSSR will be successfully and dynamically developed further in close, trustful affinity between the SED and the CPCZ, between the two states and peoples, Erich Honecker said. He expressed his satisfaction with the important results that have been achieved in accordance with the stipulation adopted at his meetings with Gustav Husak in October 1982 and in October 1983. The meetings were an important contribution to resolving the demanding tasks in building developed socialist society in both countries and to further strengthening the socialist community of states.

Also present at the talk, which was marked by the traditional climate of fraternal togetherness, were Werner Felfe, and Pavel Sadovsky, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the GDR.

AXEN BUCHENWALD SPEECH ASSAILS WEST'S IMPERIALISM

AU160730 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Apr 85 p 2

[Speech by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the Ettersberg memorial rally near Weimar on 13 April marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Buchenwald concentration camp]

[Text] Dear Buchenwald comrades, fellow fighters from our country and abroad, esteemed relatives and survivors of the victims of fascism, comrades and friends:

The history of mankind has experienced events and times when the world-changing force of social progress was breaking through all the dark powers of slavery and of death as victoriously as the spring sun overcomes the dark and the ice of winter. The victory of the anti-Hitler coalition and its main force, the USSR -- which 40 years ago freed the peoples from the barbarity of fascism and brought peace to the world after the bloodiest of all wars to date -- was such a spring for the peoples and was such a world-historical event -- the most important one in our century after the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In May 1945 A New Chapter Of World History Began

In those May 1945 days a new chapter of world history, a new life, literally a second life, also began for us on that 11 April day at 1045 -- for us, the prisoners of the Buchenwald concentration camp, one of the worst prisons of Nazism.

Twenty-one thousand prisoners survived; 65,000 comrades from 35 nations did not see the light of freedom any more. They had been bestially tortured to death by the racist scum of mankind, by Hitler and Himmler's torturers.

At this hour we commemorate all our dear dead, the brave antifascist fighters from the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, France, Italy, Belgium, Austria, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Hungary, Luxembourg, and many other countries of our stricken continent. With deep mourning, but also with justified pride, we commemorate the heroic German antifascists and DPK Chairman Ernst Thaelmann, who was treacherously assassinated here in Buchenwald and whose name became a symbol of the worldwide antifascist struggle. We commemorate the important leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Rudolf Breitscheid; the Communists Albert Kuntz, Walter Stoecker, Rudi Arndt; the priest Paul Schneider; and the many other fallen fighters, who to their death remained faithful to the lofty ideals of the workers class and of humanism.

We honor all victims of fascism, the communist and social democratic comrades, our fallen comrades from the resistance of the Catholic and Protestant churches. The flowers of our wreaths honor the thousands of people of the Jewish faith who were killed through the racial mania of the brown hangmen. The bell of Buchenwald will always toll for the greatness of all these victims. The sound from the memorial tower will remain a constant reminder of the crimes of fascism, the monstrous product of imperialism, a reminder of the truth that the system of exploitation of man by man is at the same time a system of the extirpation of man by man.

When the prisoners came into the camp, they were -- as our Buchenwald comrade Bruno Apitz so rightly said -- as though naked among the fascist wolves. But Buchenwald was not only a scene of suffering and death; Buchenwald was and remains a shining example of unyielding antifascist struggle and fraternal solidarity.

Communists Stood in the First Rank

This is, above all, the immortal merit of the German communists, the Thaelmann guards, who, as the first victims of fascism in the prisons and concentration camps, breathed life and fire into the antifascist resistance.

When the victorious advance of the armed forces of the anti-Hitler coalition routed the Hitler hordes, the illegal antifascist resistance organizations in Buchenwald utilized the opportunity to undertake courageous armed action to liberate the camp themselves.

Dear comrades, who in the noon hours of 11 April 1945 stormed the infamous camp gate and the watch towers, esteemed foreign guests: Permit me to convey to you, and through you to your families and your peoples, greetings of firm militant alliance from the outstanding representative of the antifascist resistance struggle, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, our Comrade Honecker!

Dear comrades and friends, on 19 April we, the liberated prisoners, on the camp square swore the oath of Buchenwald to build a new world of peace and freedom!

The Victory of the USSR Opened the Way to a World of Peace

The world historic act of liberation by the USSR in May 1945 opened wide the gates to this new world of peace and freedom. The socialist world system is growing and gaining strength on our glove. The national and social liberation of the peoples is advancing worldwide; in spite of all counterblows. For 4 decades Europe, from which two world wars emanated, has lived in peace.

If the powers of imperialism 10 years ago confirmed the results of Yalta and Potsdam by signing the Helsinki Final Act, if they were compelled to make allowance for the peoples' desire for security and cooperation, then this reflects the spirit of our time, the historic development trend toward a new world of peace and freedom.

But the roots of war and oppression in the world have not yet been eliminated. The spirit of the anti-Hitler coalition, for which the American soldiers -- also here during the liberation of Buchenwald -- risked their lives, was surrendered out of greed for super profits and world domination by what the people of the United States themselves call the military-industrial complex. The process of detente that emerged from Helsinki was interrupted by the United States through a policy of confrontation and an intensified arms buildup. Again the most aggressive representatives of imperialism are threatening a world conflagration. In West Europe, especially in the FRG, American first-strike missiles are being piled up. That is why revanchists and militarists are gaining fresh hope. And now the Pentagon is pursuing mad plans for star wars.

All this increased the danger of a nuclear inferno for our earth. However, since 8 May 1945 the balance of forces in world politics has fundamentally changed in favor of peace and socialism, and it is inexorably continuing to change. The scales of history are inclining more and more toward peace and progress. That is why Comrade Erich Honecker was completely justified in saying: It is not only necessary, but actually possible to check the warmongers. Struggle for peace -- now all the more!

The bitter experience, the most important and at the same time highly topical lesson from the May days of 1945, is: All people to whom peace is dear must act together in a timely manner, before the planet goes up in flames!

If the most aggressive circles of imperialism are striving for military-strategic superiority over socialism, then all these attempts will more and more often come up against the resolute resistance of the USSR and world socialism; more and more strongly the fundamental, irreconciliable rift is deepening between the most reactionary, bellicose forces of monopoly capital on the one side, and the overwhelming majority of mankind on the other. People want to live. The peoples will defend the first human right, the right to live, against those who consider a nuclear war to be winnable and limitable.

When fascist German imperialism strove for world domination, the USSR and the anti-Hitler coalition broke its neck. Today the forces of aggression do not possess military superiority as they did in 1939 and 1941. If all peace-loving people, all realistic politicians and governments work together in a worldwide coalition of reason, then the megalomaniacal plans for world supremacy can be thwarted before the abyss of war is reached. If the peoples take the cause of peace into their own hands, if they powerfully bring to bear their voices and their actions in every country, in every region, then no nuclear holocaust will threaten the life of our planet. This would have an extremely positive influence on the constructive course of the new Soviet-American negotiations on preventing the militarization of space and halting the nuclear arms race on earth. The latest peace initiative of the USSR provides encouragement for this. In his PRAVDA interview, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev proposed the introduction of a moratorium on all types of weapons in space, a freeze on the deployment of further U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe and thus of the corresponding Soviet countermeasures.

The People Demand a Constructive Reply to the USSR Initiative

The USSR is giving an example of the implementation of this constructive proposal through its voluntary moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles and other countermeasures. The peoples demand a constructive reply to this from the United States.

Dear comrades, dear friends from abroad, this country, our GDR, belongs to the world of peace and of freedom. As a cornerstone of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe, the GDR is an active force for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. Here, in the socialist German worker-peasant state, the oath of Buchenwald has been honorably fulfilled. Thanks to the unity of the workers class and in the firm alliance of all democratic forces, fascism and militarism with their imperialist roots have been forever extirpated. The GDR is not only a worthy memorial for our fallen comrades -- it is primarily a firm guarantor, a strong bastion of peace on our continent. Here, at the demarcation line between socialism and imperialism, between the two strongest military alliances of our time, the GDR is helping to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil.

With Energy and Verve Forward to the Preparation for the 11th SED Congress

Thanks to the glorious liberation act of the Soviet people following the great socialist people's revolution, our country has truly arisen from the ruins. With the successful development of a developed socialist society our people and youth are confidently marching forward to the bright future of mankind, to the triumph of socialism and communism. Every one of us, all of us, every day find confirmation that the stronger socialism, the more secure peace! May the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Buchenwald concentration camp confirm the citizens of our GDR, and especially you, dear FDJ members and Thaelmann Pioneers, in your conviction of the justness and victoriousness of our good socialist cause!

Let us master our great tasks in preparation for the 11th SED Congress with new energy, with new creative thoughts and deeds, with revolutionary verve and discipline. This party congress will map out the further path of the social rise of our people and country. It will, above all, determine the tempo with which socialism will decisively fashion its superiority through achieving the highest labor productivity. The decisions of the 11th party congress will then lead the world-changing ideas of peace and socialism to new successes and victories in the 5th decade since the peoples' liberation from fascism.

Honor to our unforgotten dead!

Glory and thanks to our liberators!

All our strength for prospering of our socialist fatherland!

Freedom for all oppressed peoples!

Peace for the whole world!

HONECKER TELEGRAM TO FRG PRESIDENT WEIZSAECKER

AU171357 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker:

Esteemed Mr President: On your 65th birthday I convey to you my congratulations and combine them with my best wishes for your further well-being.

BRIEFS

SEAPORT TRAFFIC DOUBLE 1971 RATE -- Rostock, 13 Apr (ADN) -- The volume of traffic in GDR seaports has risen by over 93 percent since 1971. The capacity of the merchant navy rose by half during the same period, according to Dr Heinz Rentner, deputy minister of transport. The Deutfracht/Seereederei, with its efficient transport organization, its highly qualified seamen, and its careful handling of cargo has earned itself a good reputation in the international markets. At present, the GDR has 171 merchant ships with a capacity of over 1.6 million metric tons. Two-thirds of the fleet has been replaced since 1971, primarily by vessels built by GDR shipyards. Nearly 15 million metric tons of goods were transshipped in GDR seaports during 1984. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0028 GMT 13 Apr 85 LD]

ASSEMBLY TO DEBATE WARSAW TREATY EXTENSION

LD180927 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The Hungarian National Assembly today started its last session before the elections. Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education, submitted a new draft bill on education. Also on the agenda are proposals on the long-term tasks for regional and settlement development and on the authorization for the government to sign an extension to the Warsaw Treaty.

The minister of culture and education, as justification for the draft bill on education, stressed that it is part of the long-term modernization program in force since the seventies for general, middle school and university education. Since the first education act in 1961, many changes have taken place that have to be incorporated into the system. The new bill determines the rights of teachers and students in detail, and thereby also expands academic democracy.

RECUPERATING ACZEL'S LECTURE READ AT MEETING

LD171403 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Summary] On the occasion of the centenary of Gyorgy Lukacs' birth, an international scientific conference opened at the Budapest Congress Center today.

Those present were greeted by Janos Szentagothai, chairman of the academy, and then Istvan Huszar, director of the Institute of Party History, described the most important stages in Lukacs' career.

"The published program also featured a lecture by Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member and director of the Institute of Sociology. However, as Gyorgy Aczel underwent a minor operation a few days ago, he could not come to the conference, and so, as chairman of the Gyorgy Lukacs Memorial Commission, he addressed a letter to the participants at the international conference which was read out this morning.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA SIGNED

LD172042 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI) -- The 18th session of the Hungarian-Romanian intergovernmental cooperation committee ended Wednesday with a protocol signing ceremony in parliament building.

Deputy Premiers Laszlo Marothy and Gheorghe Petrescu, co-chairman of the committee, reviewed the implementation of the agreements reached at the July 1982 meeting of the prime ministers of the two countries, and at the 17th session of the committee in May 1984. They acknowledged as a welcome [word indistinct] the faster than earlier development of economic contacts in several areas recently and stated that this development creates favourable conditions for the expansion of cooperation, as well as for better utilization of the mutual economic advantages stemming from the neighbourship of the two countries.

In 1984 the two countries exchanged 440 million roubles worth of goods and an increase is planned for this year especially in the mutual deliveries of machinery. In return for machine tools, computer engineering products and chemicals Hungary gets from Romania Dacia cars and Aro trucks, diesel engines, oil industry equipment, salt and caustic lye.

The participants of the session agreed that further efforts are required to exploit reserves in production cooperation and specialization and requested the competent

ministries and economic organizations of the two countries to sign as soon as possible the documents aimed at prolongation of the existing cooperation and specialization agreements until 1990 and seek new agreements. The best opportunities for the expansion of production contacts are in the vehicle industry, farm machine building and the chemical industry. A reasonable division of labour would be beneficial for both sides as unnecessary parallels could thus be avoided. Technical-scientific cooperation will have to promote practical production aims in the future, especially in branches with great perspectives like robot and biotechnology.

The committee noted with satisfaction that plan coordination was progressing well and the goods delivery plans for 1986-1990 guarantee the stability of economic contacts. In the next stage of plan coordination the expansion of cooperation will have to be promoted and the possibilities of additional mutual deliveries of engineering products explored. It has been set as an aim for the organizations concerned to speed up the elaboration of the two countries' economic and technical-scientific cooperation programme until the year 2000. The parties agreed to continue talks in order to settle pending matters.

MAROTHY RECEIVES GOSSTROY CHAIRMAN BASHILOV

LD180920 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI) -- Laszlo Marothy, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Wednesday met in parliament Sergey Bashilov, president of the State Construction Committee [Gosstroy] of the Soviet Union, currently on a visit to Hungary at the head of a delegation. The meeting was attended by Minister of Construction and Town Development Laszlo Somogyi, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Hungary.

PORTUGUESE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH LAZAR

LD160135 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar received in parliament today Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama. The talks dealt with international issues and developments in bilateral relations. The head of Portuguese diplomacy, who arrived on an official visit yesterday, began his talks today with Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Jaime Gama this afternoon visited the "Benta Valley" agricultural cooperative of Erd and in the evening Peter Varkonyi gave a festive dinner in his honor.

Talks With Losonczi

LD161109 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, has received the Portuguese foreign minister. During their meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, they discussed the international situation and bilateral relations.

Signs Cooperation Agreement, Departs

LD171048 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The Portuguese minister of foreign affairs has left Budapest. Jaime Gama held talks with Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the President Council. An economic and technical cooperation agreement was signed in the course of the Hungarian-Portuguese talks.

START OF U.S.-POLAND LOT FLIGHTS ANNOUNCED

LD172019 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Polish airlines LOT announces that in connection with the signing of a bilateral agreement on air transport between the PPR and the U.S., regular flights from Warsaw to New York will be resumed on 28 April. At the beginning, until 15 May, there will be three flights weekly, and later four flights.

STATISTICAL OFFICE ISSUES JAN-MAR ECONOMIC REPORT

LD171312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] According to a first-quarter report by the Main Statistical Office [GUS] on the economic situation in the country, good results achieved in March contributed to partially catching up with tasks unfulfilled in the first months of this year. However, the advancement of tasks of the central annual plan was lower in the first quarter than the actual working time. [as heard]

Socialized industrial output, which after January and February's drop increased in March, was generally a little higher than in the first quarter of last year.

Procurement of animals for slaughter was higher this quarter than in the same period last year. Procurement of pigs for slaughter increased considerably, but procurement of milk and eggs was lower than in the first quarter of last year.

Assembly and construction production in the first quarter was lower than a year ago, and fewer dwellings were commissioned. The advancement of the central annual plan for solid production amounted to 24.2 percent after the first quarter.

Details Given

LD171528 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 17 -- According to the latest release by the Main Statistical Office GUS, economic performance in March helped make up for part of delays recorded in the first months of the year in production of certain articles, but the implementation of the 1985 plan assumptions in the first quarter was still lower than the lapse of working time would require.

Following a decline in the first two months, solid production of the socialized industry last March (in constant prices) went up 2.4 per cent against March 1984.

Sold production in the first quarter slightly outscaled (by 0.3 percent) that recorded in the corresponding period last year, with the extractive industry reporting a 5.0-percent decline, and the processing industry -- a 0.7-percent growth. In comparable working time production grew by 2.1-percent.

In the first quarter-year, labour productivity in the socialized industry measured with sold production (in constant prices) per one employee, went up 1.4 percent (in real working time) or 3.2 percent (in comparable working time) from the respective period last year.

The purchase of animals for slaughter in the first quarter totalled 468 thousand tonnes (nearly 170,000 tonnes in March), the respective increases against last year's figures being 9.5 and 17.8 percent.

The purchase of milk in the first quarter totalled 2.1 billion litres, or more than 3 percent less than in the first quarter of 1984. Milk purchase in March went down by 1 percent on March last year.

Basic production of socialized building industry enterprises (in constant prices) in March went up 1.4 percent against March 1984. Compared to last year's first quarter, basic production in the first quarter of 1985 (in constant prices) in real working time dropped by 0.1 percent.

The socialized housing sector completed 16.2 thousand flats (10.2 thousand in March) last quarter. Compared to the corresponding periods last year, the figures declined by 7.7 and 4.8 thousand.

Transport enterprises freighted 231.2 million tonnes of cargo, or 14.8 percent less than in the first quarter last year. Freights carried by rail dropped by over 10 percent, road-transport freights -- by 18 percent, and sea-transport freights by nearly 19 percent.

Exports and imports in constant prices in March this year dropped by 2.5 and 2.2 percent compared to March, 1984, and in the whole quarter, by 8.0 and 0.4 percent, respectively. Exports to socialist states went down by 8.0 percent, while imports rose by 1.9 percent. As for trade with capitalist states, exports and (?imports declined) by 12.8 and 3.4 (?percent).

Towards the end of March 1985 trade deficit with socialist states totalled 96 million roubles, while trade surplus with capitalist states -- 250 million U.S. dollars, both figures in current prices. [sentence as received]

Compared to the first quarter of 1984, average employment in basic sectors of the socialized economy: industry, construction, transport and communications dropped by 43.3 thousand, or 0.6 percent.

Average monthly pay, including payments from profits of enterprises benefiting employees, in the sectors listed above totalled 18,711 zlotys, or 15.5 percent more compared to the first quarter of 1984. Profit payments excluded, the average pay amounted to 17,517 zlotys, or 16.4 percent more than last year.

Average monthly pension (farmers' pensions excluded) totalled 8,748 zlotys, or 8.5 percent more than in the first quarter last year.

Money incomes of the population rose by 29 percent, and without the value of revaluation cheques -- by some 15 percent. Money spending went up by 13.2 percent, and this assigned for goods -- by 10.9 percent. Money reserves, including the value of revaluation cheques, grew by 242.9 billion zlotys.

The value of retail sales in the first quarter (in current prices) totalled 1066.1 billion zlotys (in March 382.6 billion zlotys), outscaling the 1984 figures by 12.6 and 14.4 percent, respectively.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS JOINT GOVERNMENT-PRON MEETING

LD151443 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] A joint session of the Government Presidium and of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] National Council's Executive Committee Presidium has begun under the chairmanship of General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jan Dobraczynski. Welfare

Social, housing and health protection policies figure especially prominently on the agenda. Problems affecting the young generation are also under discussion. Conclusions reached by the Congress of Culture and Polish Language and the state of implementation of the national effort to help the schools are also to be examined. Opening the session, Wojciech Jaruselski stated that the session was an important element in the public discussion on these matters.

USSR DEFENSE MINISTER SOKOLOV'S VISIT REPORTED

Jaruzelski Receives Sokolov

LD131524 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 13 -- Today, First PUWP CC Secretary, Prime Minister, Supreme Commander of the Polish Armed Forces, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski received member of the CPSU CC, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov. He is now on an official visit to Poland. During the meeting, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two exchanged views on the current international situation and discussed problems of further development of cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Minister of National Defence, General of the Army Florian Siwicki took part in the meeting. Present was Soviet Ambassador to Poland Aleksandr Aksenov.

Visit Termed Fruitful

LD140125 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 13 -- Member of the CPSU CC, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov ended his official visit of friendship to Poland today. He stayed in this country at the invitation from alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Polish National Defence Minister Army General Florian Siwicki.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov was received by First PUWP CC Secretary, Prime Minister, Supreme Commander of the Polish Armed Forces Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski decorated Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov with the commandery with the Star of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic in recognition for his particular personal contribution to the strengthening of brotherhood-in-arms and cooperation between the Soviet and Polish armies.

During his visit to Poland, the marshal of the Soviet Union had talks at the National Defence Ministry and discussed problems of further tightening and strengthening of the brotherhood-in-arms between the Polish People's and the Soviet Armies, upgrading cooperation of the Soviet and Polish Armed Forces -- the basic links of the socialist defensive coalition, the Warsaw Treaty -- in an all-round way. The official visit of friendship by the marshal of the Soviet Union to Poland, abounding in particularly cordial moments and fruitful in effects, contributed to further consolidation of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation and developing brotherhood-in-arms uniting the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union in efforts serving to ensure infallible security of our states and nations, strengthening defensive force of the socialist community and the defence of peace.

Sokolov Returns to Moscow

LD131743 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Sergey Sokolov, minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, has ended his official visit to Poland and returned to Moscow. He was seen off at the military airport in Warsaw by Army General Florian Siwicki.

Earlier today, Sergey Sokolov was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski. Views were exchanged on the current international situation and on issues concerning the further development of cooperation between Poland and the USSR.

STATE OFFICIAL REVIEWS SEJM ELECTION DRAFT

LD171538 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 17 -- Chief of the Council of State Chancellery Jerzy Breitkopf today described the final draft of parliamentary election rules filed with the Sejm by the Council of State as being largely "a product of society, resulting from democratic methods of elaborating it."

In an interview for the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA Jerzy Breitkopf pointed out that the document takes account of the recurrent public postulate to eliminate from the election rules any regulations which would involve amendments to the Polish Constitution.

"A major new provision, directly ensuing from the PRON's [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] standpoint, is the inclusion of all nationwide social organizations into the group of legal subjects entitled to put up candidates for Dejm deputies. There are 472 such organizations, among them the Polish Writers' Union, the Polish Jurists' Union and the Union of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic," Beitkopf said, adding:

"Candidates will be subject to verification both by electoral conventions and at consultative meetings with voters."

"The role of (consultative) meetings is upgraded. They are no longer 'presentations' as seen by the initial draft regulations, but public consultation meetings during which every voter will be able to state his opinion about or objections to a candidate," Breitkopf continued.

"The Council of State gave up regional lists. Instead, in tune with the PRON's postulate, the draft provides for a national list, which will be submitted by the PRON's National Council to the national electoral convention. The number of candidates to be put on that list is defined as up to 15 percent of the number of seats in the Sejm."

"As suggested by the PRON, the number of names on that list will equal that of mandates, whereas on ballot cards within election districts two candidates will run for each mandate."

"A candidate must win more than half the valid votes, with the participation in the elections of at least 50 percent of eligible voters. If none of the candidates wins the required majority, run-off elections will be announced, to which the above requirements will not apply. This is a solution adopted by all democratic nations."

"It is established that the secret ballot is, alongside its universality, equality, and directness, a constitutional principle of the Election Law. Hence, the election commissions will have to create conditions making the secret ballot possible," said Breitkopf.

The draft electoral regulations are coming in for the Sejm debate tomorrow.

CRIME RULED OUT IN CASE OF INJURED PRIEST

LD171902 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Adding to an earlier communique on the activities undertaken by militia officials in connection with the burns suffered by Father Tadeusz Zaleski on 6 April, the Krakow Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs announces that an investigation has been carried out with the aim of determining whether or not a crime or an unfortunate accident had occurred. On the basis of an inspection of the site of the incident, of medical documentation, the interrogation of 48 witnesses, and reports by expert doctors, it has been ascertained that on 6 April late in the evening Father Tadeusz Zaleski suffered homogenous light skin burns. Their appearance fundamentally differs from that given in the priest's accounts. They did not disturb bodily functions for a period longer than 7 days. There are no grounds for assuming that Father Zaleski suffered these injuries in the circumstances he related when reporting to the district office of Krakow city center or in his later deposition to the effect that he had been attacked, overpowered with gas and then burned.

These findings and the evidence accumulated have undermined the credibility of the depositions made by Father Tadeusz Zeleski. Moreover, his refusal to submit to certain examinations by experts from the Medical Academy considerably hampered efforts to ascertain the actual state of affairs. Having completed all evidential proceedings, the law enforcement bodies have ruled out the possibility that the injuries Father Zaleski suffered were the result of a crime.

In view of this, the Krakow Regional Prosecutor's Office has decided to discontinue proceedings.

BARCIKOWSKI NOT 'PLEASED' WITH TRADE UNIONS

AU161245 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 13 Apr 85 p 3

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, made the following statement at his meeting in Krakowska Kuznica, as reported by DZIENNIK POLSKI on 27 March:

"We have no reason to be pleased with the course of those consultations [about price hikes]. For one reason, we have not achieved our goal. Our state will have to pay Z60 billion for 'giving satisfaction' to our people. Trade unions must not be entrusted either with developing prices or shaping wages. They are unable to make decisions in these regards. After all, it is in their nature to insist on wage increases and price cuts!

"In this connection I keep asking myself: How can we ensure the influence of trade unions, while the government makes decisions? What are the objective possibilities of trade unions? Where is the field in which they can maneuver?"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S OBZINA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Jaruzelski

LD172322 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] On 16 and 17 April a meeting was held in Warsaw of the Chairmen of the Polish-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski and Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina signed the protocol of the meeting. The document defines further actions aimed at broadening specialization and cooperation in production in the period 1986-1990.

By the end of the year, several dozen agreements on specialization and cooperation will be extended or signed. These encompass fundamental branches of the industries of the two countries. Special emphasis was given to further development of scientific and technological cooperation, mostly involving cooperation in the fields of micro-electronics, robotics, and power generation.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski received Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina, Janusz Obodowski took part in the conversation. The premier was informed about the implementation of decisions made during the talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak on December 1984. Actions that have been undertaken have enlivened economic, scientific, and technological cooperation and have contributed to a singificant increase in trade exchange between the two states.

Concludes Visit

LD172255 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The 2-day working visit by Jaromir Obzina, Czechoslovak deputy premier, ended in Warsaw today. Pavel Kopecky, our correspondent in the PPR reports:

[Kopecky] Jaromir Obzina was received in warsaw today by Army General Wojceich Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. During the meeting, they evaluated questions of further development of mutual economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and also possibilities for deepening cooperation and specialization between organizations and enterprises of both countries in the engineering sector in particular.

The 2-day working meeting of the chairmen of both sides of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, Jaromir Obzina and Janusz Obodowski, ended with the signing of a protocol. The deputy premiers of both countries discussed the fulfillment of the conclusions from the official friendly visit of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation in the PPR in 1983 and they adopted measures for the further implementation of those conclusions.

They also evaluated the progress of work for the coordination of the national economic plans for 1986-1990 and preparation of a long term program of cooperation to the year 2000. In this connection, they described the dynamic development of the mutual exchange of goods between the CSSR and the PPR in the past 2 years as positive.

In the afternoon Jaromir Obzina, Czechoslovak deputy premier, ended his visit to Warsaw and returned home.

ARMY DAILY HAILS USSR SUPPORT UNDER 1945 TREATY

LD171522 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 17 -- Referring to the 40th anniversary on April 21 of the Polish-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Postwar Cooperation, the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said:

"The passing four decades have proved in practice all of (the treaty's) qualities, and the confrontation of assumptions with experiences shows that it has provided the answer to mature needs and the way to use real possibilities. The ideals of the treaty have come under repeated attacks from those forces for which the Polish-Soviet alliance has always been and will be an eyesore, which are propelled by hostility to socialism and question the postwar peace order in Europe. Following numerous deformities and mistakes of the past our country and economy plunged into a deep crisis. However, also under those circumstances, as always at times difficult for Poland, it turned out just how strong and durable are the foundations of relations linking our state to the Soviet Union. It turned out once again whose support and assistance one can expect when in need. The significance of the April 1945 treaty goes far beyond the framework of relations between two neighbouring countries. The Polish-Soviet treaty is a durable foundation, a durable pillar of our nation's security, an essential factor of the 40-year-old peace in Europe."

CONSULTATIONS WITH AUSTRIA ON VISIT HELD

LD180548 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Political consultations have taken place in Vienna between the foreign ministries of the PPR and Austria. The talks concerned the upcoming visit to Austria by Stefan Olszowski.

INDONESIAN ECONOMIC EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD171319 Warsaw Domestic Service in Poland 1200 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Polish-Indonesian economic talks have been held in Warsaw. Today, Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski and Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance and industry, signed a protocol concluding the talks. The PPR will deliver mining equipment, equipment for coal and copper processing, and machines for power industry and maritime economy to Indonesia.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI SEND GREETINGS TO HUNGARY

AU090935 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Apr 85 pp 1, 7

[Greetings telegram from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Hungarian leaders on Hungarian National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, in Budapest:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, PPR State Council and Government, the Polish people, and in our own name, we send you, the MSZMP Central Committee, Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the fraternal Hungarian people sincere greetings and best wishes on the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

Our people are joined by centuries-old bonds of friendship. Polish and Hungarian patriots fought together at the barricades during the Spring of the People and in defense of the Hungarian Republic of Councils.

Mutual relations between the PPR and the Hungarian People's Republic reached a new, higher stage in the postwar years, when both countries embarked along the road of socialist construction. Apart from historical traditions, the ideological unity of our parties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism lay at the roots of these relations.

At present, Polish-Hungarian cooperation is developing in the spirit of the decisions adopted during the latest mutual visits by party and state delegations and of the complex program for developing relations between the PPR and the Hungarian People's Republic signed as a result of these visits.

We accord respect and recognition to the great achievements of the Hungarian workers class and entire people in the socialist construction process. The 13th MSZMP Congress, an important event in the life of the Hungarian people and also in the international communist and workers movement, has summed up your successes and defined the paths of further development.

In close alliance with the USSR, the PPR, and the other socialist states, the Hungarian People's Republic has made an important contribution to consolidating the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, which serve the comprehensive development of the community of socialist countries and the defense of their peace work.

Our states and peoples are joined, by a common struggle for international security, against the imperialist aims which carry the threat of nuclear extermination, and against attempts to undermine the territorial-political reality shaped on our continent following World War II.

On the Hungarian People's Republic's national day, we wish the fraternal Hungarian people from the bottom of our hearts further success in building the country's socialist future and a full performance of the tasks defined by the 13th MSZMP Congress.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, PPR State Council chairman

DAILY CITES WEEKLY ON LITERARY SUBVERSION

AU152044 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- "The Twilight of the Gods" is the title of an interesting and topical article published by Krzysztof Majchrowski in the Easter issue of ZYCIE LITERACKIE.

The point of departure of this article is statements made by Zbigniew Brzezinski in FOREIGN AFFAIRS, which the West German biweekly EUROPA ARCHIV reprinted last December.

Writing about Yalta, Z. Brzezinski was quite clear that the Polish oppositionists should not count on any open U.S. intervention in Europe, but that the United States should support all political activities that destabilize the Polish state from within. While encouraging readers to read "The Twilight of the Gods," we want to present just some of its most significant theses.

-- We can see every day how Z. Brzezinski's principles are being implemented in practice. The subversive foreign interference in our social life is especially obvious in literary creativeness and life.

-- We are being confronted with antistate subversion with the help of literature and writers who are active mainly in Paris, London, and New York and who are assisted by writers in Warsaw, Krakow, and other cities.

-- The keenness and endurance of these destructive activities affect the moods and attitudes of our communities to a lesser extent than wished for by the foreign sponsors, but are sufficient to hinder the integration processes in communities and the implementation of an open and enlightened cultural policy by our party.

-- The struggle waged against the PPR through literature has continued for a few dozen years now. Whenever trends appear in the PPR toward improving public life, those who are bent on destroying our basic political structures and the PPR's iternational standing always subscribe to such trends.

-- Jerzy Giedroyc, the organizer of the Literary Institute in Paris and head of the KULTURA monthly, is most certainly the chief promoter of political activities within the Polish writing community. James Burnham, a popular American political expert, wrote: "KULTURA has accomplished much more than the various agencies on which the government spends tens of millions of dollars. It has become a first-class center of intelligence." The notorious CIA has paid more attention to KULTURA than to any other organization of the "London" emigration....

-- The fact that the new open cultural policy proclaimed at the Ninth PZPR Congress has made it possible to sell in the PPR Milosz's books and to publish all the books written by Witold Gombrowicz as well as "Miazga" written by Jerzy Andrzejewski. The fact that KULTURA can now indulge in only the most trivial agitation-political literature has been its greatest fiscal and prestige debacle.

-- The past few years have radically changed the character of the Literary Institute, which has begun publishing primitive agitation books such as "The Report on Martial Law" by Marek Nowakowski, which is a hastily written collection of events beyond the limits of truth and lies; Jaroslaw Marke Rymkiewicz's "Polish Conversations in the Summer of 1963," which is a novel displaying the terrible political standards of the author; and all the KULTURA issues of last year and this year, issues that consist of articles mostly signed by pseudonyms and that appeal to the Polish people to wage an acute and most militant struggle against the PPR Government in order to set up a permanent hotbed of domestic warfare in the PPR.

-- KULTURA is interested in what takes place in the Polish underground. It is not interested in the country's cultural life. KULTURA has no programmatic or cultural policy and does not even try to create one. Its entire "program" offered to the country is the slogan of "boycotting official publications" and of relegating literature to the underground, that is, of producing booklets whose circulation in practice is minimal.

-- KULTURA goes the whole hog. The institute's adjective "literary" has never denoted fine and true literature only. On the contrary, it has always denoted open political struggle with the help of the printed word, not necessarily the literary word. Now the significance of the nonliterary word has trebled....

'ASTONISHMENT' AT REAGAN PLAN TO HONOR WWII DEAD

LD131316 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, April 12 -- The White House spokesman Larry Speakes told a news conference that President Reagan will pay homage to soldiers of Hitlerite Wehrmacht, killed during World War Two.

The ceremony of laying wreaths at the graves of Wehrmacht soldiers near Bitburg will constitute part of President Reagan's official visit to Western Europe between April 30 and May 10 in connection with the 40th anniversary of the end of World War Two and another summit of major industrial countries of the West.

A particular astonishment and sharp criticism over the partial and one-sided character of the observances of those organizations in the United States said that President Reagan's homage to Hitlerite soldiers killed during the war should not prevent him from honouring the victims of Hitlerite genocide.

Representative of Jewish organizations in the U.S. Nathan Perlmutter said that the laying by President Reagan of wreaths at the graves of Wehrmacht soldiers may be an act of forgiveness, but the refusal to pay homage to the victims of Hitlerite genocide indicates the absence of moral sensitivity.

USSR'S DEMICHEV ATTENDS CULTURE DAYS IN WARSAW

For Soviet reportage of the visit to the PPR by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister, in connection with the "Soviet Culture Days" dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Polish liberation, see the Eastern Europe section of the 16 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CEAUSESCU TO CANADA

Meets Mulroney Again

AU171055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0953 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Ottawa, AGERPRES 17/4/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu met again with Brian Mulroney, Canadian prime minister, on April 16, in the afternoon.

During the new round of talks, the exchange of views on the development of bilateral relations and on current issues of the international life continued. At the end of the talks, particular satisfaction was expressed at the results of the visit, at the understandings reached which were considered to open new prospects to the strengthening of the friendship and manysided cooperation between Romania and Canada, to their ever more closer cooperation in the international arena, in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and detente in the international life. The talks proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

Meets Romanian Ethnic Group

AU170929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2103 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Ottawa (AGERPRES) 16/4/1985 -- On Tuesday, President Nicolae Ceausescu received at his residence in Ottawa Corneliu Dima Dragan, secretary-general of the International Cultural Association of the Romanian Ethnic [word indistinct], president of the Ovidius Association of Toronto, William Donison, president of the Cultural Club Mihai Eminescu of Regina, William Yurko, president of the Romanian community of Edmonton, conductor Remus Tincoca, pianist Anisia Campos, and other representatives of cultural organizations and of the Romanian-Canadian Friendship Association.

They welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu and were appreciative of Romanias progress in all domains. The Romanian presidents guests assured him that they would continue to promote in Canada the values of the Romanian science and culture, thus contributing to developing links of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

Thanking for the welcome wishes, Romania's president appreciated the willingness of the Canadians of Romanian extraction to contribute to the growth of relations between Romania and Canada and make the values of Romanian culture and art, Romanias achievements today and the Romanian foreign policy guidelines known. The interview passed in a warm, cordial atmosphere.

AEC President Gives Dinner

AU171059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0958 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Ottawa, (AGERPRES) -- On Tuesday in the evening President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu attended a dinner given in their honor by Robert Depres, chairman of the Administration Board of the Atomic Energy of Canada, (AEC), and James Donnelly, AEC president.

The Romanian officials accompanying the Romanian president on this visit were in the attendance. James Kelleher, minister of foreign trade, and other Canadian officials, attended for Canada. The dinner proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality.

Meets Canadian Businessmen

AU171957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Ottawa, AGERPRES 17/4/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu met on April 16 in the afternoon with representatives of industrial, banking and trading firms in Canada and of Canadian governmental bodies interested in developing economic bonds with Romania.

Jack Kelleher, minister of external commerce of Canada, addressed the attendance in the beginning. He paid homage to President Nicolae Ceausescu and pointed to Canada's great interest in Romania's achievements, in the promotion of an ever closer Canadian-Romanian collaboration.

J. Donnelly, president of the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., A.K. Velan, chairman of the Canada-East Europe Committee on Trade, Jack Chowett, president of the Candu Organization, J. Serroussi, president of the "Derano Traving", addressed then the audience.

They warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Canada. They were highly appreciative of Romania's achievements in all domains, and expressed their willingness to actively cooperate with Romanian enterprises, pointing to the particularly favourable framework provided in that respect by the understandings reached during the talks in Ottawa.

President Nicolae Ceausescu spoke in the end.

Departs for Montreal

AU171955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1927 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Ottawa, AGERPRES 17/4/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu, left Canada's capital city on Wednesday, April 17.

The departure ceremony took place at the "Upland" military airport in Ottawa, where the guests were accompanied by the governor-general of Canada, Jeanne Sauve, and by Mr Maurice Sauve. Upon arrival at the airport a military guard held arms. Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu bid a warm farewell to the governor-general of Canada, Jeanne Sauve, and to Mr Maurice Sauve.

Special satisfaction was once again expressed at the productive interviews in Ottawa, at the understandings reached, and it was shown that President Nicolae Ceausescu's official visit to Canada went down as a decisive moment in the development and expansion of bilateral relations, in cooperation in the international arena, for the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

The aircraft made available by the hosts took off heading for Montreal, the last stage of the Romanian head of state's visit to Canada.

Shortens Visit, Departs

AU180646 Paris AFP in English 0230 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Montreal, April 18 (AFP) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu was greeted by angry demonstrators again when he arrived here Wednesday, the last day of his official Canadian visit.

About 100 people protesting againat what they called the "cultural genocide" of Romania's Hungarian minority marched outside a hotel where Mayor Jean Drapeau was hosting a lunch for the Romanian president. Human rights organizations had demonstrated without incident on April 14, when Mr Ceausescu arrived in Canada.

Later Wednesday Mr Ceausescu and his wife Elena toured the Gentilly II nuclear power plant at Trois-Rivieres, between Montreal and Quebec. A similar nuclear plant -- both have Candu reactors using natural uranium and heavy water -- is being built under Canadian contract in Cernadova, Romania.

The Romanian president originally had intended to visit Pickering, east of Toronto. But that trip was cancelled due to an industrial dispute, and he cut short his Canadian trip by 24 hours. Mr Ceausescu left here for Bucharest later in the day.

Returns From Canada 18 April

AU180724 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0700 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest this morning after an official visit to Canada at the invitation of Governor General of Canada Jeanne Sauve and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. The head of the Romanian state was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were greeted on arrival by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, secretaries of the Central Committee, members of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government, by leaders from central institutions, and mass and civic organizations. Members of the Canadian Embassy in Bucharest were also present. The arrival ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's portrait framed by the party and state flags was placed above the official lounge of the airport.

Numerous Bucharest residents who had come to the airport gave prolonged cheers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Those present enthusiastically chanted: Ceausescu -- RCP, Ceausescu and the people, Ceausescu -- Romania, and Ceausescu -- peace. They reasserted the feelings of devotion and esteem nurtured by the Romanian people for the beloved leader of our party and state and for the activity he is untiringly devoting to the flourishing and well-being of the homeland, the happiness of our socialist nation, and to increasing the role and prestige of Romania in the world. Those present at the airport also expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful results of the new Romanian-Canadian summit dialogue that contributes to developing cooperation between Romania and Canada in their mutual interests and in the interest of the cause of detente, understanding, and cooperation among all nations in the world.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY V. CEAUSESCU

AU171104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1005 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/4/1985 -- Nuclear physics has witnessed a process of revigoration these last five-six years.

In 1979, a team of Romanian researchers coordinated by Valentin Ceausescu, D., of the Institute of Nuclear Physics and Engineering, articulated the hypothesis that the alpha decay was a process of fission. By collaboration with the team of researchers of Professor W. Greiner of the University in Frankfurt am Main, they established a model apt to describe in a unitary manner the process of spontaneous fission and alpha decay and their mechanisms of reaction. The phenomenon was tested then by the large laboratories in the world.

NICU CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES IYY SYMPOSIUM

AU151243 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/4/1985 -- A symposium on "The Right to Education -- a Fundamental Right of the Younger Generation", was organized in Bucharest on Saturday under the aegis of the Romanian National Committee for the International Youth Year [IYY] by the Bucharest University in observance of the International Youth Year.

The symposium was inaugurated by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], minister for youth affairs, chairman of the Romanian National Committee on the International Youth Year.

In the introductory speech he stressed the outstanding importance of the right to education in the contemporary world, a prerequisite of the multilateral affirmation of human personality. Emphasis was placed on the importance of educating the younger generation in the spirit of peace and understanding among peoples. The significance was next outlined of the major targets of the International Youth Year for the education of the younger generation seen in the context of the world's grave issues.

A number of papers were read at the symposium, regarding the education, the school policy and the institutional system of education in Romania, the development as a prerequisite and purpose of the promotion of the right to education the IYY -- a framework for the affirmation of the rights and responsibilities of the contemporary young generation; education for peace as a facet of moulding the young people. Reference was made to the multiple actions organized and planned in observance of the International Youth Year at a national level.

LOCAL PEOPLES COUNCILS ELECT COMMITTEES

AU121212 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/4/1985 -- Following the March 17 elections, sessions were held over the last few days all throughout Romania for the setting up of local state power bodies: country, municipal, town and communal peoples councils. During the sessions, committees and exccutive bureaux of peoples councils were elected, as well as standing commissions. The sessions occasioned the debate and adopting of programmes of measures relating to the tasks incumbent on peoples councils for the integral fulfillment of the 1985 economic and social development plan and the preparation for the fulfillment in optimal conditions of next years plan.

BUCHAREST MAYOR MEETS PRC PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU171919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/4/1985 -- On April 17, Gheorghe Pana, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipality Committee of the RCP, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest City People's Council, had an interview with a Chinese parliamentary delegation led by Geng Biao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Consultative Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, chairman of its Foreign Relations Commission.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and China. The guests were informed about the activity and concerns of the Bucharest municipality.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES CSSR VICE PREMIER POTAC

AU121905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/4/1985 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on April 12 Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, chairman of the State Planning Commission.

During the interview it was stressed that the successes scored by Romania and Czechoslovakia in socialist construction created ever larger possibilities for the intensification and diversification of the cooperation in production, the increase of the volume of commercial exchanges and of the collaboration in other domains of activity.

Economic Protocol Signed

AU131738 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1659 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/4/1985 -- Economic talks between Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, chairman of the State Planning Commission, who paid a visit to Romania, ended on April 13.

A protocol on the development of economic cooperation between the two countries over 1986-1990 and the increase and diversification of goods and trade exchanges between Romania and Czechoslovakia was signed at the end of the talks.

DPRK EMBASSY CELEBRATES KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

Dinca, Others Attend

AU151318 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] On Friday, Cho Yong-kuk, DPRK ambassador to Bucharest, gave a reception on the birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president.

The reception was attended by the following comrades: Ion Dinca, deputy prime minister of the government; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Neculai Agachi, minister of the metallurgical industry and chairman of the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association; representatives of the management of certain ministries and other mass and civic organizations; party-state aktivists, men of art and letters, generals, high-ranking officers, and journalists.

On this occasion, toasts were raised to the health of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and for further developing and expanding the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries, and governments, in accordance with agreements reached at the highest level, to the mutual benefit of thand cooperation throughout the world.

Ceausescu Sends Greetings

AU151257 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and DPRK president,

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the SR of Romania, the entire Romanian nation, and myself personally, I extend to you warmest congratulations and best wishes on your birthday.

Our party and people are familiar with and highly value your untiring and self-denying efforts devoted to building socialism and achieving a free, united, and prosperous Korea, in accordance with the wishes of the entire Korean people.

I am particularly happy to be able to point out that our fruitful meetings and talks in Bucharest and Pyongyang have always given new impetus to raising to higher peaks the relations between our parties, peoples, and states.

I express the full conviction that the relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties and states will continue to develop, to the benefit of the Romanian and Korean peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, peace, and understanding throughout the world.

In conclusion, I would like to extend to you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, best wishes for health, long life, energy, and ever greater successes in your highly responsible activity, for the prosperity and happiness of the Korean people and for attaining their supreme national aspiration, the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

FEDERAL BUDGET STATISTICS FOR JAN-MAR REPORTED

LD171626 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1458 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's budget spending in the first three months of this year was within the limits of the law and available resources, while original federal revenues and contributions of the republics and provinces were 45.2 percent up on the corresponding figures for the same period last year. This was considerably below the inflation rate in the period.

Reporting to the Federal Budget Committee of the assembly's Federal Chamber, Assistant Federal Secretary for Finance Egon Padovan said today that 16 percent of the total revenues planned for 1985 had been realized in the first quarter. That was 2 percent below the estimate for the period. Revenues from sales tax amounted to 34.33 billion dinars, a 34.8-percent increase over the corresponding period last year and also below the rate of inflation. Budget revenues from customs and import duties increased by 22.5 percent, and income of federal bodies doubled compared to the first quarter of 1984.

LCY SESSION DISCUSSES ROLE OF RELIGION

LD172247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- In their struggle against the increasingly aggressive phenomena of clericalism and clericonationalism, as well as attempts to politicize the activity of religious communities and to present the church as the only representative of national interests, the LC organizations and organs must be much more on the offensive in the current situation in our society. This means that the LC must demonstrate it is an organization capable of directing social development and unfolding prospects to overcome accumulated economic and social problems, thus nullifying the alternative the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary section of the clergy offers abundantly not only to believers but all of our society.

These are the basic features of today's debate on some topical issues of the LC attitude to religion and religious communities and believers, held at the LCY Central Committee Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work session. The session assessed the previous activity of the LC, of the Socialist Alliance, and of the youth federation as inadequate and not on par with the significance of the growing politicization of the activity of religious communities. In other words, the extent to which our economic difficulties have been conducive to spreading the slogans that a just society can be achieved only through the "laws of God's truth" is also the extent to which organized socialist forces have been open to them because they have not uniformly and consistently acted in implementing their own orientations.

In Ivan Racan's introductory report, and in the debate, a series of details were presented showing the true intentions of the hostile section of the clergy and its attempt to affirm itself as a sociopolitical factor and to expand and even restore the lost influence in our society. Racan stressed the need for the LC to constantly deal with these phenomena and not just in cases of excess phenomena, because it is unrealistic to expect religious communities to stand aside from social trends. The LC and other subjective forces of society will most successfully oppose the aspirations of the church if they direct their commitment to combating tendencies of bureaucratization of social relations and institutionalization of forms of socialist self-management because they narrow down the possibility of broader strata of the working people and citizens exerting an influence on the development trends, and this also means believers.

Racan illustrated the attempts by religious communities to impose themselves as a key factor of the cultural and national identity of our nations and nationalities by presenting examples of frequent mass religious gatherings and pilgrimages, of turning to the themes from the past and attempts to present the historical role of individual religious communities in a different light, or to forget it. It is along this line that the already surmounted reactionary ideologies are uniting and seeking space for activity in the whole of the Yugoslav area.

Racan also recalled the recent events in Rome in connection with Palm Sunday and International Youth Year, of which -- and this is also shown by the attitude to the young -- many would not have known, had not several thousand young people of both sexes from the SFRY, that is, Croatia, appeared under the flag of the independent state of Croatia and the placard bearing the words "The pope loves the Croats" at the seat of the Catholic Church. A similar flag was also fluttering at the reception by the pope for the children of our workers in Cologne, yet church dignitaries, led by Cardinal Kuharic, who were present, did not dissociate themselves from this. Kuharic even found it appropriate to say that "the circumstances in which these young people are growing up and living are not enough for the faith. They are exposed to so many temptations against the religion. Therefore, Holy Father, strengthen our young brothers and sisters in their faith."

Such an offensive by the reactionary forces is, in Racan's words, more or less characteristic for all religious communites. The activity of the forces of the Serbian Orthodox Church, which demand a more servere course toward the state and which call for "something to be done for the Serbian church and this people in a bolder manner than up to now," has also become increasingly aggressive. The case of proclaiming the secretary of the Federal Executive Council Commission for Relations With Religious Communities as a "persona non grata" is symptomatic of this, as are the assessments and interpretations of the events in connection with the consecreation of the Ivandan Church in Jasenovac. The people are separated into good and bad -- good being one's own people; traitors among individual nations are equated with the entire people, etc., and the religious communities do not dissociate themselves from this. We are in conflict with such a course, Racan said, because what is at stake is the abuse of religion and of believers. This, however, does not mean that everything religious leads to nationalism because there are great differences among the believers who are not opposed to socialism. Without this, it is difficult to win this battle.

Other speakers in the debate also agreed with Racan's statement based to a large extent on the attitudes adopted at a consultative meeting on this subject in Kumrovec. The need to break with dogmatic attitudes and sectarianism inside the LC, to Communists having to operate among believers and to having to oppose hostile phenomena on time and in the right place was pointed out. What we need, Celestin Sardelic said, is a Marxist criticism of religion along with the socialization of all issues of further development. This will also provide support to the obvious line of resistance to such militant clericalist tendencies that exists in the church itself, but to which our activity is not always of assistance.

Fuad Muhic pointed out that the hostile section of the clergy knew full well why it was fighting, while our common goal was often diluted to such an extent that it was difficult to recognize it in the end. He also pointed out the need for ideological opposition to the theses according to which the future belongs to the religion and to the assertions that socialist revolutions of the 20th centrury represent a catastrophic failure because they have tried to disunite religion and national identity. The assessment is also being imposed about community parties having exhausted their vanguard role and that the time has come for a clericonationalistic vanguard. Muhic believes that the activity should be, first and foremost, preventive and the same in all environments because the situation is not ideal anywhere.

This attitude caused a minor debate because Primoz Hencl and Rado Jan from Slovenia assessed the situation in Slovenia as favorable, stressing that clericonationalism does not have worrying dimensions there. In addition, the religious press is also behaving correctly, while statistical research shows that there are no fundamental differences between believers and atheists when it comes to views of the path of our development. Thus, only 1.2 percent of believers think that a man who is not religious cannot be honest, while 80 percent believe that honesty has nothing to do with religiousness. In the same vein, only 1.2 percent believe that it is impossible to be a believer and a good member of the socialist community at the same time. This is what believers think, Jan said, and the church behaves in the same way because it does not want to separate itself from the people.

All the participants in the debate paid particular attention to the activity among the young on whom the church evidently exerts a particularly strong pressure. It was stressed that the slogan "He who has the young also has the future" should be changed to "He who has the future also has the young," which, in fact, represents instructions for the activity of the LC, of the Socialist Youth Federation, and other socialist forces. The problems of the young are the problems of all society and their resolution must be linked more with the present day. Should this not be the case, the young can also embark on some different paths into the future. The attitudes and views of this session will be incorporated in a summary that will then be sent to all organizations of the LC, the young, and the Socialist Alliance, as an incentive for further work on these issues.

INTEREST IN ALBANIAN INDEPENDENCE VIEWED

AU170802 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13-14 Apr 85 p 13

[From the "Week in the World" column by Vlado Teslic]

[Excerpts] Albania has been left without its undisputed postwar leader who, since 1948, had built his power and international policy upon incorrect premises, dogmas, and alien ideas [tudja shvatanja]. This was a choice in favor of self-isolation and an irrational hostility toward our country, but even in these circumstances Albania preserved its independence, making a considerable contribution to the political diversity and stability of the region, especially during periods of detente.

The world public today is intensively examining the possible changes in Albania's direction of development. One can hardly reproach anyone for this, and one can hardly fail to see here a wisp of concern that Albania, with all its specificities and inevitable changes, should remain a factor for stability.

Yugoslavia is certainly one of those countries that are vitally interested in Albania's independence and development, in its very significant role in preserving peace and stability in the Balkans, in its right to build its internal life according to its own conditions.

There are many things that link our two countries, ranging from heroic joint struggle for liberation to joint interest in being master on one's own territory and guarding peace in this region.

Albania can always count on the consistent friendly stand of Yugoslavia which, in relations with all its neighbors, is guided by its known and affirmed principles of good-neighborliness, noninterference, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and respect for differences.

It is with special piety that we remember the blood we shed together and the liberation struggle. If there is anything beyond or beside that, it is a mutual interest to remain independent, strong, and harmonious in defending the achievements of independence in this region. Besides all this, Yugoslavia remains open to comprehensive cooperation in mutual interests with neighboring Albania.

BOOK SEIZURE CONFIRMS ANTI-YUGOSLAV STANCE

LD171511 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0816 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 17 (TANJUG) -- The Bulgarian authorities' decision to seize thirty or so children's books, picture books for first graders and books for children of up to ten, which were to be displayed at an exposition of children's books in Sofia, is a confirmation of Bulgaria's consistent anti-Yugoslav stance, the Yugoslav daily BORBA writes today.

Just as on the eve of a similar exposition in June last year, Bulgarian authorities this time too removed the books written in the Macedonian language. Quite contrary to its claimed interest in good-neighbour relations with Yugoslavia, Sofia with its actions denies the existence of a Yugoslav nation, the Macedonian, [as received] and the existence of the Macedonian minority in neighbouring Bulgaria, BORBA writes.

A fact which draws attention is that the seized books tell about the history of the Macedonian nation and about the struggle of Yugoslav partisans against German and other fascist occupying forces in World War Two, BORBA sets out. It asks whether, in the year when the entire world celebrates the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism, the organizers of the exposition in Sofia are bothered by recollections of Yugoslavia's contribution to this great victory.

FARM WORKER SENTENCED FOR HOSTILE PROPAGANDA

5-Year Sentence

LD161352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Prizren, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- The five judges on the bench at the Prizren District Court, presided over by Nikola Vazura, today sentenced Hirmija Hodza, an agricultural worker from Korisa near Prizren, to 5 years in prison for hostile propaganda. In 1984 he wrote in his house 50 pamphlets with hostile content, which he distributed throughout the village. Since he was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment for the same crime in 1981, a more severe penalty was imposed upon him.

Others Sentenced

LD171428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Summary] Prizren, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Prizren District Court has sentenced Muharem Bobaj, an agricultural worker from the village of Korisa near Prizren, to 3 and 1/2 years in prison for the criminal act of counterrevolutionary threats against Yugoslavia's socialist system. His brother Abdula Bobaj was sentenced to 1 year imprisonment for the criminal act of hostile propaganda. In 1981 Muharem Bobaj took part in hostile demonstrations in Stuttgart in the FRG, while in 1984, his brother distributed the paper GLAS KOSOSVA [The Voice of Kosovo] printed in the FRG.

GDR'S RAUCHFUSS HOLDS ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

LD181011 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Zagreb, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- Ante Markovic, president of the Croat Assembly Executive Council, and his associates, held talks in Zagreb today with Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the GDR part of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY, and his associates, on the further promotion of economic cooperation within the framework of overall economic relations between the SFRY and the GDR.

In exhaustive and specific talks, attended also by representatives of large work organizations in Croatia, which have been developing fruitful business cooperation with their German partners for many years, the assessment was made that the Croatian economy realizes about 36 percent of the total Yugoslav exports to the GDR and about 25 percent of imports from this country.

The collocutors noted that economic cooperation is both varied and successful, and that very significant possibilities, as well as mutual need, exist for its expansion on the basis of fuller use of complementary capacities, long-term deals, and long-term industrail cooperation, as well as of joint ventures on third markets. Particular reference was made to cooperation in spheres of the chemical and petrochemical industry, machine building, aluminum industry, electrical machine industry and electronics, shipbuilding and power production.

It was stated that now is the right time to agree on business deals for the next 5-year period and beyond, specific talks on which will be held by experts and businessmen.

The GDR visitors visited the Prvomajska enterprise, the largest producer of machine tools, and the transformatori work organization, a section of the Rade Koncar composite Organization of Associated Labor.

GRACANIN, GREEK AIR FORCE CHIEF HOLD TALKS

LD171226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0846 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff, today received General Dhimitris Apostolakis, chief of the Air Force General Staff of the Hellenic Republic, who is paying a visit to our country and Armed Forces at the head of a Greek military delegation. During a cordial and friendly meeting they discussed matters of interest for the further development of cooperation between the armies of the two neighboring and friendly countries. During the visit the Greek military delegation will visit a number of units and establishments of the Yugoslav People's Army. The meeting was attended by Colonel General Slobodan Alagic, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense, Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Tus, and Colonel Evripidis Tomadakis [spelling as received] military attache of the Hellenic Republic in Yugoslavia.

PCE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOLLOWING TALKS

LD171651 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium today had the final round of talks with Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the PCE, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

A detailed exchange of views about bilateral cooperation between the LCY and the PCE was conducted during the 2-day talks which were held in a friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of openness, mutual understanding, and respect, which has been a traditional characteristic of relations between the LCY and the PCE. Information was also exchanged about the activities of the LCY and the PCE in domestic and international spheres.

The talks were attended by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Simon Sanchez Montero, member of PCE Central Committee Secretariat and Executive Committee.

Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee president, briefed his guest from Spain on the LCY's activities in the domestic sphere. He outlined the main characteristics of the present stage in the development of our political system of socialist self-management and spoke about the LCY's activity in the struggle for the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and about the way in which current economic and social tasks are being carried out.

The PCE secretary general briefed his hosts on the internal situation in his country and the present PCE situation.

In the part of the talks devoted to international issues both sides expressed their concern over the dangerous exacerbation of international relations, the intensified arms race, and the difficult economic situation, all of which represent a serious threat to world peace and the security of peoples. In this connection particular emphasis was placed on the continued role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace, equal international cooperation, and the development of a new international economic system. The need was also stressed for all progressive and democratic forces and peace-loving countries to intensify their activity in the struggle for peace, disarmament, relaxation of international tension, and social progress.

Satisfaction was expressed at the successful development of LCY-PCE cooperation. Both sides stressed their desire for comprehensive relations between our two countries to continue to develop in a fruitful way.

The guests from Spain left our country today. At Belgrade Airport they were seen off by Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, and Dobrivoje Vidic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member.

LJUBICIC SPEAKS AT SID ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD131532 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0546 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Sid, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- There are many reasons why we should remain ourselves as well as others that our path to freedom was a difficult and bloodstained one and that we have succeeded in performing our duty and obligation to both our own country and the allies in an honorable manner, Nikola Ljubicic, SFRY Presidency member, stressed in his speech at a popular meeting in Sid.

During the 4-year war, Yugoslav territory was a particular theater of war in Europe, where fascist German-Italian and other occupying forces were forced to deploy permanently about 35 divisions and sometimes even more. This means that these divisions were kept away from other allied fronts.

In the course of the national liberation struggle, 1.7 million Yugoslav citizens, or one in ten, lost their lives. History has recorded that proportionally only the USSR and the PPR suffered more casualties than our country.

Three and 1/2 million Yugoslavs were left homeless. We are not talking about the extent of our contribution to the fall of fascism, of our casualties and sufferings just because we feel we have the moral or patriotic obligation to do so. We are not even doing it because today, 40 years after the victory over fascism sporadic attempts are being made to minimize the importance of our national liberation struggle and the extent of our contribution to the Allies' joint victory. Neither history nor the facts can be altered. But it is above all our younger generations that we want to remind of these casualties, so that they are constantly aware of how valuable freedom, independence, and peaceful development are, and that a united people, prepared to fight, can always defend its freedom, indpendence and path of development. We are proud of the fact that our national liberation struggle was and remains a source of inspiration for many people and for their struggle for freedom and independence.

Our liberation was achieved through our own efforts, Ljubicic stressed. Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities paid dearly for their freedom and independence. By saying this, we do not want in the least to minimize the importance of the aid we received, particularly towards the end of the war, from the allies: England, the U.S., and above all the USSR. We shall always highly appreciate the aid given to us by our allies.

In the entire postwar period, Socialist Yugoslavia has invested and continues to invest efforts to prevent war and destruction, to safeguard peace in the world, as a prerequisite for progress.

Since the war, our country has cooperated with all peoples and states, big and small alike, on an equal footing. Adhering to this kind of experience and continuing along Tito's path, we spare no efforts to contribute to the search for the best possible solutions to more important international issues. [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1300 GMT on 13 April, in a shorter report on this speech, here inserts the following voice recording of Ljubicic: "Yugoslavia has been accepted in the world as a constructive factor in international relations, as an equal and strong partner. We are today enjoying friendly relations and developed cooperation with a great number of countries. We pay particular attention to the development of good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation with neighboring states on the basis of equality, noninterference, and respect for territorial integrity. This is in the lasting interest of all the peoples of this region, of peace and security in Europe".]

We are endeavoring to make as great a contribution as possible to the democratization of international relations, relaxation of tension, to the search for peaceful solution to hotbeds of crisis and to the strengthening of the UN's role in all this. The arms race, which is escalating into space and to the seas, is posing an increasingly serious threat to peace and stability in the world. While most of mankind is burdened by the problem of lagging development and of being unable to satisfy its everyday basic needs, this year's spending on arms in the world will exceed $1 trillion. Yugoslavia is, therefore, in favor of all efforts directed towards halting the arms race, starting the process of disarmament, and towards channelling human and material resources into development and not arms.

Our country will always fight for peace and equal relations, for development and progress in the world. There never was and will never be any other alternative for socialist, nonaligned Yugoslavia. We shall always be resolute in our condemnation of the policy of pressure, force, interference in the internal affairs of others, and the policy of so-called spheres of interest, no matter their origins. We shall also decisively reject any attempt to interfere in our internal affairs.